

People
Strand and Pop Hits
When Streisand's opening concert in her first U.S. tour in 28 years...
John Bobbitt, whose wife, Leanne, died in a car crash...
Less than two months after...
The times they are a-changin'...

Worst of Roller Coaster Seems Over for Dollar

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — For weeks now the world's money men have watched with almost macabre fascination as the dollar has slipped and stumbled against the currencies of Germany and Japan. Explaining the weakness of the dollar, which dropped as low as 100.60 yen on May 1, has occupied a small army of economists. Many have concluded that the dollar's slump, in part, reflected the huge flows of investment funds back to Japan — and out of the United States, where they had piled up in the 1980s. Despite the rise in U.S. interest rates since February, when the Federal Reserve signaled its shift to tighter monetary policy, the inflation-adjusted level of U.S. rates has not proved attractive enough to lure foreign money. Finally, the currency market had been convinced — until just a few days ago — that the U.S. administration was happy to see the yen appreciate against the dollar as a weapon designed to force the Japanese government into trade concessions. The dollar's roller-coaster ride brought it perilously close to a record low against the yen in the short-term, there are several factors that suggest that the dollar has begun to bottom: • The central bank interventions of April 29 and May 4, which cost some \$5 billion, have been accompanied by unusually explicit statements by the stewards of world monetary policy. The goal was to persuade markets that the United States and its main trading partners are serious when they say they will do battle against any further dollar depreciation. • Japan's overnight money rate has been nudged gradually downward as the Bank of Japan has injected funds into the system, and senior officials in Tokyo have spoken publicly of the prospect for future interventions "as appropriate." • The Bundesbank slashed its key discount and Lombard rates on Wednesday by half a percentage point, a large move that brought short-term interest rates to their lowest levels in five years. German interest rates, especially on three-month money, are now close to falling below U.S. levels, providing incentives for speculators to bet on a strengthening of the U.S. currency. • There are widespread expectations that the Fed will raise its federal funds and discount rates on or before its scheduled Open Market Committee meeting on May 17. • Leading central banks appear prepared to launch, if necessary, more coordinated interventions to maintain a floor under the dollar. But it would be wrong to assume that markets have been calmed by this evidence of the conditions for a dollar recovery. Indeed, dollar bears are hungry for more proof that the U.S. currency will be supported by policy action. Some traders have already begun discounting

Bond Markets Second-Guess Bundesbank

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — It often seems the Bundesbank can do no right. Politicians around the world welcomed the German central bank's decision Wednesday to cut its two leading interest rates to their lowest levels in years, a move that will undoubtedly help spur economic growth. The bond market and some economists, however, have reacted as if the august institution had thrown its credibility to the wind by cutting official interest rates months before high inflation and money supply figures settle back to desired levels. Critics cited a 20 percent rise in benchmark German government bond yields since the beginning of the year as tangible evidence that markets question the Bundesbank's ability to control the factors that might fuel inflation several years from now. If that risk becomes reality, they say, the Bundesbank's recent interest rate cuts will have jeopardized Germany's traditional reputation as the gravitational center dictating monetary stability throughout Europe. To be sure, lots of experts attribute rising bond yields to external factors and believe that the Bundesbank can still be trusted to do what is best for Germany. "We think they are aware of the risks," said G  nter Thumann, a German economist at Salomon Brothers in London. Nevertheless, it is natural to expect that the Bundesbank's current policy of cautiously cutting interest rates entails some dangers, and investors are therefore right to be wary, economists said. Mr. Thumann, a former German Finance Ministry official, said the Bundesbank's wags that lowering short-term interest rates would encourage investors to put their money in non-inflationary, longer-term assets was "a credible hypothesis" but also contained a considerable number of pitfalls. The Bundesbank concluded in April that it had to raise the opportunity cost of holding cash after enduring months of criticism that its own tight policy had distorted its chief barometer of inflation, the M-3 money supply. It used the same argument on Wednesday to defend its half-percentage point cuts in the discount and Lombard rates to their lowest levels since 1989. "Under the prevailing conditions, we believe — contrary to before — that we can better get these funds to move to long-term investments by lowering short-term interest rates," a Bundesbank spokesman said Thursday, explaining the central bank's new conviction. But no one — including the Bundesbank — knows how far yields on short-term invest-



FLOCKING TO JERICHO — A Palestinian shepherd and his flock passing the new Jericho-Israeli border crossing on Thursday. In Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Organization appointed three prominent peace negotiators to the self-rule government. Page 4.

Senate Backs Lifting Of Bosnia Embargo

U.S. Vote on Eve of Geneva Talks Sharpens Clash With Allies and UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Senate voted, 50 to 49, on Thursday to require the United States to lift the Bosnia arms embargo regardless of the opposition of the NATO allies and the United Nations. The vote followed an emotional debate and approval by the same margin of an administration-backed counterproposal that would require the president to seek international agreement on lifting the arms ban. The future of the two proposals was unclear. The House of Representatives has not yet acted, and the legislation requiring unilateral lifting of the arms ban seems unlikely to go far in the House. The Senate's moves nevertheless undercut President Bill Clinton a day ahead of international talks in Geneva among the United States, Russia and several European countries on how to resolve the Bosnian war. French calls for imposing a peace settlement on Bosnia were rejected by American officials this week. But Foreign Minister Alain Jupp   of France, visiting Washington, continued Thursday to urge the United States to put pressure on the warring parties to accept a peace plan, preferably one of their own, but if not, then one developed by the major powers. After the Senate's actions, Mr. Jupp   called the idea of lifting the arms embargo "almost" the "worst solution." The Europeans say it is time to acknowledge that the Bosnian government has lost the war, and to push through a compromise settlement. American officials seem loath to agree and suggest that the arms embargo against Bosnia be lifted. With the allies that far apart, the stage is set at Geneva for another appeal for another ceasefire, but with no clear sign that the Serbs and the Muslims are willing to lay down their guns. The conference on Friday could conclude with hopeful platitudes but no plan for action. Mr. Clinton has long favored lifting the embargo on arms so that the Bosnian Muslims can defend themselves against Serbian attack. But he has been unable to persuade the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, some of whom have peacekeeping troops on the ground, to go along. The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, proposed the go-it-alone plan. He said that the arms embargo, imposed against all of the former Yugoslavia, did not apply to Bosnia, now a separate state, and that it was illegal because it abridged Bosnia's right of self-defense under the UN Charter. The Bosnian government has long sought a lifting of the embargo. Mr. Dole produced a letter received Wednesday from the Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, that said: "Without securing a balance of power, that is, among the Bosnians, there can be no peace." Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, who co-sponsored the legislation, called the embargo immoral and illegal. He asked: "How many more Bosnians are we going to allow to die before we stand together with the victims of this aggression and shout, 'Enough!'" The Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, seeking to head off support for Mr. Dole's plan, proposed that the president seek the agreement of the NATO allies and then seek a UN resolution lifting the embargo. Mr. Mitchell said unilateral action would lead to other countries lifting sanctions that the United States supported, including those against Iraq and Haiti. "We can't take the position that others must

See BOSNIA, Page 4

U.K. Labor Chief's Death Stuns a Surging Party

By William E. Schmidt and Richard Stevenson
New York Times Service
LONDON — John Smith, the shrewd Scottish lawyer and leader of the opposition Labour Party whose political acumen and personable style made him the man believed most likely to become Britain's first Labour prime minister since 1979, died Thursday after suffering a heart attack at his London home. The sudden death of Mr. Smith, 55, came only a week after his party had rolled to huge gains across Britain in local town and county elections, the high point so far in a Labour revival that began when Mr. Smith took over as leader in 1992, after the party's fourth consecutive national election loss. Mr. Smith collapsed with chest pains on Thursday morning as he was preparing to set out on a day of campaigning for elections to the European Parliament next month. The news of Mr. Smith's death stunned Britain. Queen Elizabeth II offered condolences to Mr. Smith's wife, Elizabeth, and three daughters. Many of his Labour colleagues wept openly outside Parliament, and his political rivals offered glowing tributes to an opponent best remembered for his good humor and compassion. Prime Minister John Major, who often came out second best in verbal duels with the acerbic Mr. Smith in the House of Commons, described his rival as "an outstanding parliamentarian." "In public, we frequently clashed in the heat of debate," Mr. Major said. "In private, we met often and amicably." The political fallout as a result of Mr. Smith's death remains unclear. Vernon Bogdanor, a professor of government at Oxford University, said Mr. Smith would not be easy to replace, because he lent Labour an "image of authority and respectability" that it had not had in earlier years. Voter-preference surveys in recent months have given Labour a commanding lead over Mr. Major's faltering Conservative government, and many of Mr. Smith's political allies on Thursday spoke of him as the prime minister they never had. "It is a desperate, desperate injustice he never got the chance," said Neil Kinnock, whom Mr. Smith succeeded as party leader after Labour was beaten by Mr. Major and the Conservatives in 1992. Bryan Gould, a party rival of Mr. Smith's, said his death left "a huge hole in the Labour Party." "He was destined to become prime minister," Mr. Gould said. In a survey conducted in late April by Market and Opinion Research International, Labour was the choice of 47 percent of those polled; the Conservatives had 26 percent, and the Liberal Democrats 23 percent. Margaret Beckett, 51, the deputy leader of the party, now takes over the leadership. Many privately regard her as a caretaker until a new leader can be selected; Labor officials insisted that they would not consider a formal replacement for Mr. Smith until after the European Parliament elections. Among the possible contenders to succeed Mr. Smith are Tony Blair, 41, who is Labor's spokesman on domestic policy; Gordon Brown, 42, the opposition spokesman on the economy; and John Prescott, 55, the transportation spokesman. Along with his droll wit and razor-sharp mind that made him a formidable opponent in

See LABOR, Page 4

Kiosk German Thugs Battle Turks

MAGDEBURG, Germany (AP) — Rightist extremists on a hunt for foreigners "stormed Turkish-run food stands on Thursday, and the Turks fought back with knives in a struggle that left at least six people wounded, the police said. The melee was among the most violent involving an attack on foreigners in post-unification Germany and the worst for Magdeburg, a state capital 120 kilometers west of Berlin. "The rightist radicals were out on a hunt for foreigners," said Burkhard Jach, a police spokesman. Later, about 50 neo-Nazis were arrested after going on a rampage in the city center.

Book Review Page 7
Bridge Page 7
Crossword Page 20
Weather Page 20

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	Down	Up	Down
23.80	3052.84	0.54%	111.10

The Dollar

	Thurs. close	previous close
New York	1.6683	1.6683
DM	1.4988	1.4945
Pound	104.225	104.25
Yen	5.7155	5.721

Newsstand Prices

	9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L	Fr
Andorra	11.20	FF	12.00
Antilles	1.00	FF	1.00
Comoros	1.00	FF	1.00
Egypt	9.00	FF	9.00
France	9.00	FF	9.00
Gabon	9.00	FF	9.00
Greece	9.00	FF	9.00
Italy	9.00	FF	9.00
Ivory Coast	9.00	FF	9.00
Jordan	9.00	FF	9.00
Labrador	9.00	FF	9.00

As Stand on China Collapses, Clinton Tries to Save Face

By Daniel Williams and Clay Chandler
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's threat to punish China with trade sanctions if it fails to improve its record on human rights has all but collapsed in a jumble of cross-purposes, second thoughts and mistaken assumptions about the ease of reaching compromise with Beijing. Less than a month remains before Mr. Clinton must decide whether to revoke China's low-tariff privileges, known as most-favored-nation status, based on progress in seven human-rights categories. Within a matter of days, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher is expected to send the president his assessment of China's performance. The overwhelming consensus of independent human-rights organizations is that China's record has not improved, and that in some areas it has worsened. But revoking China's tariff status is increasingly viewed as the economic equivalent of dropping an atom bomb: too devastating to contemplate. Even members of Congress who last year supported a tough line on China have begun to get cold feet. Revocation would severely strain relations and cost millions in American business, they fear. Mr. Clinton's top advisers are scrambling to improvise a dignified retreat. The objective now, many administration officials say, is to find a "middle ground" solution that demonstrates Mr. Clinton's human-rights concern, but does little or no damage to trade. Halfway measures would represent a retreat from Mr. Clinton's executive order last year, in which he threatened to yank China's most-favored-nation status if it failed to improve its human rights. China warns of retaliation if the United States withdraws any of its trade benefits. Page 11. China's low-tariff privileges unless Beijing made "overall significant progress" in human rights. "The issue now is that of saving face for the president," said Banning Garrett, a senior associate at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. A senior administration official described Mr. Clinton as irritated over the outcome of his policy. He said "intensive dialogue" was continuing with China in hopes of eliciting additional concessions. Mr. Clinton's need to live down campaign rhetoric has become a recurring foreign-policy nightmare. He attacked President George Bush for "coddling" dictators and pledged to support tough legislation aimed at forcing Chinese progress on human rights. The evolution of Mr. Clinton's China policy has been marked by defects evident in other troubled efforts: issuance of a threat that was easier to make than carry out; an inability to set or stick to priorities; misplaced faith in the goodwill of adversaries; and discipline among contending voices in the administration, undermining any impression of resolve. The deeper failing, though, was a reluctance to recognize that U.S. leverage over China was extremely limited. Opinion is growing inside and outside the administration that Mr. Clinton should cut his losses and move on. Unlike Bosnia, Somalia or Haiti, China is regarded as central to Washington's foreign-policy concerns. A botched relationship could affect issues as diverse as the spread of nuclear weapons, the stability of East Asia and global warming. American exports to China last year totaled \$8.8 billion, far below China's sales of \$30 billion to the United States. But

See CHINA, Page 4

More Grand Prix Racing Horror Austrian Near Death After Crash in Monte Carlo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTE CARLO — The pall hanging over the sport of Formula One racing darkened Thursday when the Austrian driver Karl Wendlinger was critically injured while warming up for this weekend's Monaco Grand Prix. He crashed on the first official day of racing since the three-time world champion Ayrton Senna was killed May 1 at the Italian Grand Prix. Another Austrian driver, Roland Ratzenberger, had died after a crash 24 hours before Senna's. Wendlinger, 25, was in a "very serious coma" with head injuries suffered when his Sauber-Mercedes hit a barrier while he was warming up before the opening qualifying session for the Monte Carlo race. "It's very serious," said Robi Quast, an official at Saint Roch Hospital in Nice, where Wendlinger was taken. "We don't know if he will live. Right now the doctors are speaking with his family and girlfriend." Another hospital official, Dominique Grimaud, told French radio later: "The prognosis is extremely serious. There is a danger of complications and much depends on what happens in the next few hours." Wendlinger, coming out of the Loews tunnel on the fastest part of the Monaco street circuit, hit the barriers side-on as he braked going into the chicane. The Sauber team said data from the car failed to reveal a technical defect, but noted that Wendlinger braked 13 meters (14 yards) later than he had on the previous lap. Coming out of the tunnel, drivers usually reach a speed of about 300 kilometers per hour (185 mph) before slowing down to less than 60 kph for the turns. Knocked unconscious in the crash, Wendlinger was taken to the hospital. **See RACING, Page 19**

On the Nose, Barbra Hits It Right

By Henry Allen
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Barbra Streisand has been a nose revolutionary, a nose nationalist and liberator, a preacher of proboscis pride, a nostril-terrorist, a prophet who saw the pert, snub, freckled, upturned, tiny, cute little all-American carport-perfection cheerleader popularity of the ideal nose personified by Doris Day back in the 1950s, and she bloodied it. "I kept my nose to spite my face," she sings in "I'm Still Here," with new lyrics by Stephen Sondheim. No bobbing, no jabbing — at least in the sense of some suburban monument to rhinoplasty. More than 100,000 people a year get nose jobs, and there is nothing mysterious about the rules they are obeying: a bridge descending at a 38-degree angle from the face, down to a tip projecting at up to 110 degrees of snubness from the upper lip. The Rule of Fives, the Rule of Threes. Not for Barbra. "Are you checking to see if I had a nose job?" she was heard to say to someone studying her through binoculars during her Washington concert Tuesday night. Such an odd organ. So utterly prominent, so easily hurt, so easily ridiculed. Failure and humiliation are summed up in the phrase "bloody nose." A big, interesting nose stands for sex, arrogance and mystery, three things that make our puritan democracy nervous. In a nose that is bony like a rapist's beak, it implies passion, energy, aggressiveness and a predatory aloofness. The Doris Day nose implies enthusiasm rather than passion, pep rather than energy, passivity rather than aggression. A big nose is serious. A little nose is sincere. Big is powerful, little is popular. Big is singular, little is one of the crowd. Big is ethnic, little is not. But Basil Rathbone was not ethnic, and he had a nose that looked like a ritual knife from a Neanderthal excavation. Consider the rapacious aristocracy of the nose of Virginia Woolf — big, but so delicate you imagine from pictures that it must have moved a little

See NOSE, Page 4

Worst Fears Easing, South African Whites Hasten to Adapt

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — The day after Nelson Mandela's inauguration, white South Africans looked up to discover that the African sky had not fallen. True, they had a black president, a slew of Communists in Parliament and a former guerrilla leader for minister of defense.

Some noticed, too, that the black population seemed to be a little more sure of itself, a little more alert to the slights of light-skinned compatriots.

But so far, the feared legions of township Visagots had not descended on their shopping centers, and no political malcontents had begun the predicted civil war.

So whites are hastening to catch up with the new reality, struggling with the lyrics of the new national anthem, enrolling in Zulu classes and crowding about what a splendid man Mr. Mandela seemed to be, as if they had always thought so.

"He is, without doubt, an outstanding human being and leader and, as we have said before, our future is in good hands," the daily Citizen said in an editorial. Until recently, the newspaper had viewed

the advent of majority rule with an end-of-empire tristesse.

Whites who had taken an open-ended holiday — "to watch the explosion from a safe distance," as one travel agent put it — have been flying home. Others phoned renovators to do that long-postponed remodeling, with the idea that they might just stay here a while longer.

"It's just such a relief," sighed Caryll Stanbridge, the secretary at Peter Pan Nursery School in the leafy suburb of Sandton, where white parents had organized an emergency postelection evacuation procedure in fear of what Mrs. Stanbridge described as "anarchy crowds coming over the hill."

No unruly crowds came to pillage, and political violence took a holiday.

With the white racist fringe depleted by police sweeps after a series of pre-election bombings, and with the Zulu nationalists appeased by their victory in a provincial election, the new government has assembled in a country closer to peace than anyone can remember.

The moving-company seminars that tell frightened whites how to immigrate to New Zealand are still drawing customers anxious about high crime, falling

school standards and the prospect of higher taxes, but the participants are less certain about whether they will actually go.

"It's turned out more positive than we expected, so this is just an option," said a speech therapist who came with her husband and about 20 others to an emigration session at a hotel near the airport.

"It was a bit of a panic before," said the woman, who declined to give her name. "We can look at it more logically now."

Vusumisi Baloyi's seminars in African languages, on the other hand, have been teeming with enthusiastic whites since the elections.

He said that "there is a lot of demand and excitement" from whites who never bothered before because they regarded blacks "as shadows."

Now, he said, "they feel left out in conversations."

After listening to the new national anthem, "God Bless Africa," broadcast during inaugural events, white callers were suddenly paying close attention to a song they long regarded as the property of the liberation movement.

A white woman suggested on a radio talk show that the government publish a

phonetic version for citizens who stumble over the three African tongues of which it is composed. Another, queuing for the etiquette of the new order in a letter to a local paper, noted that blacks tended to sing the anthem in the militant posture.

"Is the clenched fist necessary?" the writer wondered.

Whites will have to adjust to blacks whose spines have been stiffened by citizenship.

In recent days, black deliverymen dropping off packages in white suburbia paused confidently to discourse on the political future.

A black woman, elbowed aside by a white lawyer as he dashed from a downtown elevator, stepped out and froze him with a rebuke. He stood sheepishly, clutching his document case, as she reminded him of his manners in English, with asides in Zulu for the benefit of black bystanders.

"Blacks are not automatically moving out of the way when you walk down the street," said Andrew Miller, who works for a literacy project in Pretoria. But he noted that many black South Africans could not shake the differential habit of addressing whites as "Madam" or "Boss."

After so many years as, in Mr. Mandela's inaugural words, "the skunk of the world," South Africa is reveling in rehabilitation.

"Now we can sing 'Die Stem' at sport without being ashamed," said Gary Brownlee, 16, a high school student.

"Die Stem van Suid-Afrika," or "The Call of South Africa," the Afrikaans poem long reviled by blacks as a vestige of apartheid, has now been rehabilitated as co-anthem of the unity government.

"I don't know why, but today when I went to school, I felt much better, and safer," the student added.

Said a woman at the emigration seminar: "I've shrugged off a feeling of guilt that I didn't know was there. There's no need to be patronizing anymore."

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who headed a delegation of American observers during the elections two weeks ago, said white college students he met had exulted in the prospect of being O.K. Maybe Michael Jackson would come, they said, or Michael Jordan.

These young white students were telling us, "We've been freed," Mr. Jackson recalled. "They can now look forward to going to Europe and America without feeling ashamed."

Iran Said to Send Weapons to Bosnia Shipment Going Via Croatia

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In a conspicuous violation of the arms embargo on the nations of the former Yugoslavia, an Iranian Air Force transport plane loaded with at least 60 tons of explosives and other war materials for weapons production landed in Zagreb last week as part of a deal between Croatia and Bosnia to resume cooperation for more fighting in the Balkans, Western and Bosnian sources say.

The arrival of the 747 cargo plane on May 4, two days before the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, visited the capitals of Bosnia and Croatia, is a strong signal of Iran's enduring commitment to Bosnia's Muslims and its desire to influence events in the region.

Mr. Velayati presented the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, with a check for \$1 million and credits for 10,000 tons of diesel fuel.

Mr. Izetbegovic told reporters that "while we cannot tell all the details now," the Bosnian government's "fight for freedom" would be "less successful if there was no Iran and its aid."

The shipment, which foreign diplomats and Bosnian Muslim sources said was the first in a series of intended weapons-related technology transfers from Iran, provided a potential illustration that despite Western efforts, the arms embargo

Bosnia Serbs Set To Free French Aid Volunteers

Reuters
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's Serbs moved Thursday to defuse a dispute with France, indicating they would free 11 French charity volunteers accused of smuggling arms for the Muslim forces hidden in an aid convoy.

The Bosnian Serbian news agency, SRNA, reported that the Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, had "decided to find a legal form for release" of the aid workers following the intervention of the international peace mediator Lord Owen.

France, which has the largest contingent of United Nations troops in Bosnia, warned the Serbs they could face a war crimes tribunal if they put the aid workers on trial.

In military developments Thursday, a UN military observer was killed and another wounded in an explosion while they were on patrol north of Sarajevo.

A UN spokesman said it was not clear whether their vehicle struck a land mine or was hit by a shell.

on Bosnia and Croatia has sprung leaks.

With the recent rapprochement between Croatia and Bosnia, several senior Western officials said they believed these leaks could turn into a stream.

Infantry assault weapons from Brazil and a Chilean-made anti-tank gun are among other items also turning up in Bosnia from unknown sources.

An open question is whether such weapons will be able to change the course of the war. But Muslim officers say that even the small amount of weaponry entering Bosnia has improved the situation for them on the ground.

"Tanks are not a problem for us any more," said a high-ranking Muslim officer, citing recent battles in northwestern Bosnia where Muslim forces claimed to have pushed back Serbian troops. The officer brushed off a recent Muslim defeat in Gorazde, spearheaded by a Serbian tank assault.

According to Bosnian and Western sources, the Iranian Air Force plane arrived in Zagreb carrying 40 containers of explosives, fusing equipment and other raw materials for the production of mortars and different types of ammunition. The boxes were marked "Humanitarian Aid" and "No Smoking."

The Croatian defense minister denied that the goods were weapons-related, insisting that they were humanitarian aid.

A phalanx of Croatian Interior Ministry personnel surrounded the plane, witnesses said, adding that it was similar to an Iranian aircraft that tried but failed to deliver weapons to Bosnia's Muslim fighters in September 1992.

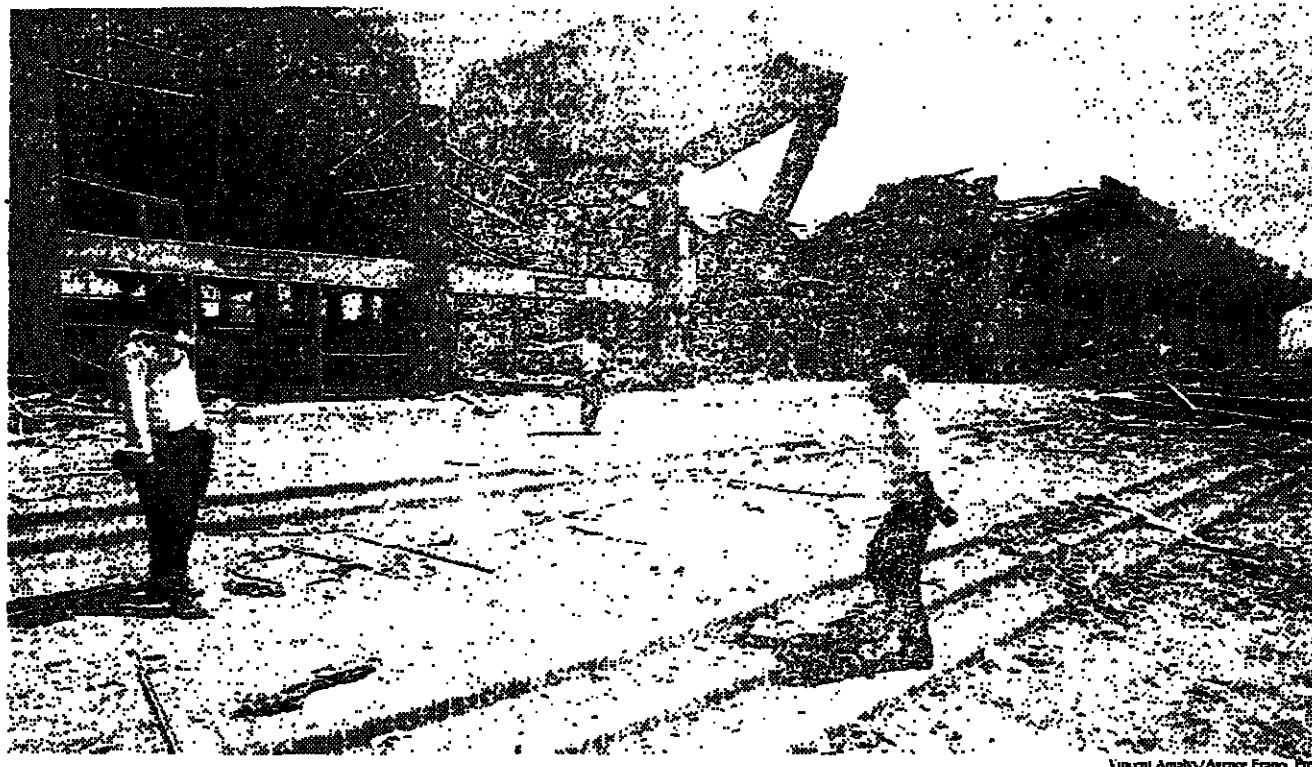
At that time, the cargo plane reportedly landed with 4,000 machine-guns and a million rounds of ammunition but was not unloaded immediately. American officials confronted Croatian authorities and persuaded them to impound the arms.

The first plane's cargo dangled in March because relations between Croatia and Bosnia were rapidly deteriorating, leading to arguments over who would get how many guns. Less than a month after the incident, war erupted in central Bosnia between Croats and Muslims.

On May 4, however, no such problems occurred. The plane was unloaded quickly and the cargo taken away in Croatian trucks.

Under an accord hammered out in Washington in March, Bosnia's Croatian and Muslim factions agreed to stop their yearlong war and form a federation with a joint government and a joint military command.

Bosnian military sources said these agreements, bolstered by another accord signed in Zagreb weeks later, set the basis for renewed cooperation on getting around the arms embargo.



Yemenis at the civilian airport near Aden, in the southern part of the country, after it was destroyed in air strikes by northern forces.

2 Sides Claim Control of Key Yemen City

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SANA'A, Yemen — Yemen's opposing armies both claimed victory Thursday in the fight for a strategic southern city.

A statement from the southern forces said they seized Dhalea, which is 100 kilometers (60 miles) from the southern base of Aden on a main route from the north.

But northern officials also said they controlled the city. The claims could not be independently verified.

The north since Saturday has said it was on the verge of seizing Aden, an assertion that clearly was exaggerated.

It is impossible to tell who has the upper hand: northern forces backing President Ali Abdullah Saleh or supporters of former Vice

President Ali Salem Baid, the southern leader.

In Aden, the military command issued a warning to civilians to move away from districts in the northern cities of Sana'a, Ta'izz and Hudaydah, where General Saleh and his relatives live.

The threat was broadcast on Aden radio a day after a Saudi missile attack killed 23 people and wounded 30 in a residential area of Sana'a. The attack appeared to be the bloodiest against civilians so far in the civil war that started May 4.

Western journalists visited northern-controlled approaches of Dhalea just across the former north-south border on Wednesday and reported fierce artillery and tank duels. Commanders reported heavy casualties on both sides.

The reporters said General Sa-

leh's forces were pushing in tank reinforcements to the Dhalea front but appeared to be making little headway.

The southern military statement said southern forces had taken control of Dhalea and that northern forces had retreated 10 kilometers from the city.

But Sana'a television quoted a northern officer as saying northern forces had seized Dhalea. Qatar's news agency also quoted the north's information minister, Hassan Ahmad Lawzi, as saying that northern forces had gained control of Dhalea, the town of Kurush to the east and a point close to Bal al Mandab, near the old north-south border at the southern entrance of the Red Sea.

Foreigners continued to flee on Thursday. A Foreign Office official

said in London that about 100 British men, women and children were being flown from Sana'a to Cyprus.

As the fighting continued, Yemeni envoys from north and south were trying to woo Arab friends and neighbors. Mediation efforts focused on an Arab League team that headed for Sana'a by road from Saudi Arabia to try to arrange a truce.

Both sides say they would talk to mediators, but the north appeared reluctant to accept a truce that would in effect allow Mr. Baid to continue ruling Aden in defiance of General Saleh.

Southerners led by Mr. Baid have called for the disengagement of forces to borders that existed before North and South Yemen merged in May 1990.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Lukewarm to New U.K. Envoy

BEIJING (APF) — China gave a guarded welcome Thursday to the appointment of a new British ambassador here and effectively ruled out any chance of Chinese-British cooperation over political reform in Hong Kong.

The new envoy, Len Appleyard, previously a political director at the Foreign Office, will take over in September from Robin McLaren, who is retiring. "We welcome Mr. Appleyard to be the new British ambassador in China," said Wu Jianmin, the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

"Although China and Britain cannot cooperate on the issue of Hong Kong's constitutional reform," he said, "the Chinese side is still willing to cooperate with the British side in other fields, like Hong Kong's economy."

Russia Criticizes WEU Offer to East

MOSCOW (APF) — The Russian Foreign Ministry criticized the Western European Union on Thursday for offering associate membership to nine central and eastern European countries, saying the move threatened to create a new break in Europe.

"It is a mistake not to take Russia into account," said a ministry spokesman, Mikhail Dementiev, referring to the WEU offer Monday to Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia.

Associate membership in the WEU, the military arm of the European Union, would bring the nine countries closer to European defense planning but stop short of giving them guarantees of military support if they were threatened or attacked.

Armenia-Azerbaijan Truce Fails

MOSCOW (APF) — Military representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh signed a cease-fire agreement, but Armenian forces on Thursday immediately accused Azerbaijan of violating the pact. The agreement, which took effect at midnight Wednesday, was aimed at implementing the Russian-brokered truce and peace plan negotiated last week in the Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek. Azerbaijan and Armenia initially had said the truce would take effect last Monday. But both sides immediately violated it, accusing the other of firing first.

Just hours after the agreement was signed late Wednesday, Nagorno-Karabakh authorities accused Azerbaijan of violating the truce. They said their fighters had repulsed an Azerbaijani offensive in the eastern part of Nagorno-Karabakh, killing 30 Azerbaijanis. The six-year war for Nagorno-Karabakh, a mountainous Armenian enclave within Azerbaijan, has killed more than 20,000 people and left more than 1 million refugees.

Troops in Berlin Begin Good-Byes

BERLIN (Reuters) — Berlin residents on Thursday marked the 45th anniversary of the end of a Soviet blockade that was lifted by the U.S.-led Berlin Airlift, and the start of ceremonies for the pullout of the Western allies who protected the city through the Cold War.

British forces opened their Berlin military headquarters for the first time to be host of a "Farewell Festival," ignoring a dispute between Russia and the allies over how to celebrate the final withdrawal of their troops. The event served to mark the role of British, French and American forces in defending West Berlin; the 12,000 Western soldiers will be gone by the end of the year.

Across the city at the Tempelhof airport monument to the airlift, Mayor Eberhard Diepgen laid a wreath to commemorate at least 78 airmen and others known to have died as part of the 462-day operation.

For the Record

Iran said it strongly protested to Britain on Thursday after finding what it alleged was a listening device inside a wall of its newly refurbished embassy in London. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greece Drops Club Closing Hours

ATHENS (Reuters) — A law that required nightclubs to close at first hours and set off rioting by Greek youths is being lifted, at least for the summer, to help bolster tourism, Tourism Minister Dionysios Livos announced. He expressed hope Wednesday that the law would be lifted permanently. It banned unaccompanied teenagers under 17 from going to clubs and required clubs to close at 2 A.M. on weekdays and 3 A.M. on weekends.

Scores of Greek youths have been gathering at Syntagma Square in central Athens every weekend after the clubs close, partying, dancing to loud music from car radios and stripping. There were several clashes with riot police.

Lufthansa will open two routes to Madras and Calcutta in July, following a civil aviation agreement signed Tuesday in New Delhi between India and Germany. Lufthansa already flies to Bombay and New Delhi. Air India will get reciprocal flight access to Berlin and another German city of its choice. (APF)

Rabat taxi drivers went on indefinite strike Thursday to protest a government decree requiring daily inspections of the country's antiquated taxis by the police, and technical tests four times a year instead of two. Drivers say this dooms cars over 10 years old — virtually the entire taxi fleet — to the junkyard. (Reuters)

An Air New Zealand Boeing 747-400 wide-bodied jet rode a jet stream to set a record crossing of the Tasman Sea from Sydney to Auckland on Thursday, the airline said, covering the 1,335 miles (2,143 kilometers) in one hour 54 minutes, beating by three minutes the previous record by an Air New Zealand Boeing 747-200 three years ago. (APF)

Saddam, to Destabilize North Iraq, Said to Order Attacks on Foreigners

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

SALAHUDDIN, Iraq — Recent attacks on foreigners in Kurdish-populated northern Iraq stem from a renewed Iraqi government effort to weaken the Western presence and intimidate the Kurdish leadership, according to Kurdish and Western security officials.

Although United Nations and Western relief officials have been harassed in the past, particularly in 1992, the attacks that began in March have been better organized and executed, the officials said.

They include the murder on April 3 of the German freelance journalist Lissy Schmidt; a machine-gun attack March 27 on a bus carrying 30 United Nations guards that wounded two of them, and the wounding of two other UN guards, one of them seriously, in an attack on their car.

Two Kurdish employees of a Western aid agency were also seriously injured in an attack on their agency vehicle, and there have been

other minor incidents involving UN vehicles.

"We've gone to a new level" of violence, one official said.

As a result, at least one Western relief agency has delayed the return of its personnel to northern Iraq, and some agencies have not replaced departing staff members, another Western official said.

Those who remain have taken security measures that include wearing bulletproof vests and traveling in convoys accompanied by Kurdish militiamen. Karim Sinjari, chief of the Kurdish government's security service, traced the attacks directly to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Mr. Sinjari said that, according to information he received, Mr. Saddam met in early March with four senior security officials, including his son Qosai, shortly before the UN Security Council conducted a periodic review of UN sanctions against Iraq.

The Iraqi leader reportedly asserted that if there was no progress

on lifting sanctions, they "should do their best to make Kurdistan into another Somalia" for Westerners, Mr. Sinjari related. A bounty of \$10,000 was offered for each foreigner killed, he added.

The Iraqi government has denied responsibility for the attacks, attributing them to "bandits" operating as a result of the Kurdish government's inability to maintain security.

The attack on the UN guard bus "was a radical departure" from previous harassment of Westerners, another Western security official said. The assailants, hiding in trenches on both sides of the road, opened fire on the regularly scheduled shuttle bringing UN guards from Irbil to Baghdad just before the Aski Kalak crossing point into Iraqi-held territory, he said.

A week later, Miss Schmidt, a stringer for Agence France-Presse, was gunned down with her Kurdish driver as they drove outside the town of Sulaymaniyah.

Senate Chief Blames Neofascist Party Leader Prompts Foreign Alarm, Italian Says

ROME — The speaker of the Italian Senate said Thursday that he understood European concern over the presence of neofascists in Italy's government, and that the neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, was partly responsible.

The speaker, Carlo Scognamiglio, whose position is the second highest in Italy after the president, said a remark by Mr. Fini last month that Benito Mussolini, the wartime fascist dictator, was the "greatest statesman of the century" had helped prompt foreign alarm.

It was an inopportune remark, which had a very negative effect on public opinion," Mr. Scognamiglio said. "To recall one name can have more of an impact than 100 speeches."

His comments contrasted with a dismissive rejection of European fears by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi on Wednesday night. Mr. Berlusconi called them the product of "bad faith and disinformation."

Mr. Scognamiglio, 49, is a member of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party.

European concern has been fanned by Mr. Berlusconi's appointment to his cabinet of five members of Mr. Fini's National Alliance, which, along with the separatist Northern League, is a coalition partner of Forza Italia.

The National Alliance is a conservative front whose core party, the Italian Social Movement, traces its roots to Mussolini. Three of the five ministers, including Mr. Fini, are members of the movement.

Mr. Scognamiglio said the National Alliance was a rightist European movement that was not fascist. But he added, "Nobody can pretend not to know that it derives from the MSI, which in turn has its roots in the fascist experience."

"In Italy, we know the representatives of the National Alliance well and we know they have nothing to do with fascism," he said. "But outside Italy, memories of what fascism was remain."

He said unemployment, which had led to the rise of fascism and Nazism in the 1930s, posed a greater danger to democracy in Europe than anything else.

Mr. Fini, 42, has said his Mussolini remark was an historical judgment. He said in a published interview on Wednesday that fascism had "finished in 1945" and that the threat that had led him to the ideology had been broken.

Meanwhile, a former health minister, Francesco De Lorenzo, was arrested Thursday in connection with inquiries into graft in the national health service, his lawyer said.

Mr. De Lorenzo, health minister from 1989 to 1993, lost his parliamentary immunity last month after general elections.

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Shirley Jones

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THE AMERICAS / YET ANOTHER VETERAN

Prize-Winning Vietnam Veteran's Personal War Ends in Suicide

By Kent Jenkins Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The "terrible wounds" that the Vietnam War inflicted on Lewis B. Puller Jr. finally claimed his life. The former Marine shot and killed himself Wednesday at his home in suburban Washington.

Mr. Puller, 48, lost his legs and parts of both hands when he stepped on an enemy land mine in Vietnam as a Marine in 1968. He transformed his years of struggle with the physical and emotional ravages of that war into a Pulitzer Prize-winning autobiography.

The unsparing 1991 book, "Fortunate Son," in which he told the story of his ordeal, ended with Mr. Puller's triumphing over his physical disabilities and emotionally at peace with himself.

But Mr. Puller spent the last months of his life in turmoil, according to friends and associates. In recent days, they say, he fought a losing battle with alcoholism, a

disease he had kept at bay for 13 years, and struggled with a more recent addition to painkillers initially prescribed to dull continuing pain from his wounds.

Friends said he and his wife, Linda T. Puller, had separated shortly before his death. "To the list of names of victims of the Vietnam War, add the name of Lewis Puller," Mrs. Puller said in a statement. "He suffered terrible wounds that never really healed."

Mr. Puller "was a man who had done a great job of trying to come out of the shadow of that war," said William Styron, the novelist who had known him since the late 1970s. He was an early and influential champion of Mr. Puller's book.

Mr. Puller's suicide "is a terrible sequel, it seems to me," Mr. Styron said. "But maybe it's more symbolic than ever of the horror of that war. Even after his triumph, it still prevailed and killed him."

Though Mr. Puller spent only a short

time in combat, his life from beginning to end never strayed far from the armed services. His father was the legendary Lewis (Chesty) Puller Sr., whose heroism in the Pacific during World War II made him the most decorated Marine in history.

The younger Puller went to Vietnam as a Marine lieutenant and spent many years as a lawyer at the Pentagon. He remained a prominent veterans activist until his death. But it was Mr. Puller's harrowing experience in Vietnam that defined his life. After the land mine explosion of Oct. 11, 1968, which riddled his body with shrapnel, he lingered near death for days, and his weight at one point dropped to 55 pounds, about 25 kilograms. He survived, though, who knew him say, primarily because of his iron will. His physical recovery brought new agonies.

He spent two years in a Philadelphia veterans hospital, where one of his fellow patients was Bob Kerrey, now a Democratic senator from Nebraska, then a navy Seal

who had lost a leg in combat. The two had been close friends ever since.

"He was a hero who overcame tremendous obstacles, and he gave a lot of people hope," Mr. Kerrey said Wednesday. "It's sad that his own writing, which inspired so many people, in the end could not move him."

"The ground fell out from under him." For years after Mr. Puller returned to reasonably sound physical condition, the emotional ground underneath him remained shaky. Though he got a law degree and mounted an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in eastern Virginia, he battled periods of despondency. He drank heavily until 1981, when he underwent treatment for alcoholism.

By Mr. Puller's own account, the source of much of his strength over the years was his wife. Shortly after he returned from Vietnam, he urged her to divorce him but she refused. In his book, Mr. Puller detailed one suicide attempt that he said

would have succeeded if his wife had not foiled it.

Family friends said Wednesday that Mr. Puller's marriage began to unravel earlier this year when he began drinking again. Shortly before his book won the Pulitzer Prize in 1992, his wife was elected to the Virginia legislature and began spending time in the capital, Richmond. Friends say Mr. Puller eventually became despondent over his periods alone.

While co-workers saw few signs of Mr. Puller's problems, friends said he had become addicted to prescription drugs and was treated for the condition this year at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland. Friends also said that in recent weeks, Mr. Puller's drinking had become more intense. Jan Scruggs, president of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, said, "I talked to him last week, and he said, 'You know, things aren't going too well for me now because my wife has decided to leave.'"

"He said, 'I'm not taking it very well.' He just seemed very depressed."

Clintons Struggle To Ride Out Storm

Series of Allegations Leaves Them Angry and Distracted

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In public, President Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton have remained unfailingly confident, patiently defending themselves against the seemingly endless questions and criticisms about their financial investments and about the president's personal conduct while governor of Arkansas.

In private, however, they are angry, frustrated and often distracted by the continuing allegations and by what they see as a politically inspired campaign to discredit them, according to senior aides and others close to the Clintons.

White House sources described Mrs. Clinton as privately "distressed and consumed" by the allegations. They said the real estate development that critics say led to improper benefits for the Clintons, and by the other controversies.

The sources said she was "incredibly angry that it's distracting from health care reform."

Mr. Clinton rails to associates about what he contends is "unfair media coverage" and attacks by conservative critics, the sources said.

He fumes that no other president has had to endure attacks based on events 10 or 15 years before entering the White House.

He also insists that various allegations of financial and sexual misconduct were fully aired during the 1992 presidential campaign, even though additional allegations have emerged since he was elected president, many of them at odds with explanations given during the campaign.

Indeed, the appointment of a special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., to investigate the Whitewater allegations occurred in large part because of such disparities and seeming contradictions.

Nor does it seem very likely that the storms will die down soon.

Last week, a former Arkansas state worker, Paula Corbin Jones, filed a civil lawsuit in which she accuses Mr. Clinton of sexual harassment and improper advances in 1991.

While the Clintons' attorney, Robert S. Bennett, has dismissed Mrs. Jones' accusations as "labored trash," they are only the latest in a series of allegations of sexual misconduct against Mr. Clinton.

The lawsuit raises the prospect of round after round of unflattering news reports if it works its way through the legal system.

Meanwhile, conservative critics are keeping up their attacks, reporters are still digging into the Clintons' past, congressional hearings are in the offing and key parts of Mr. Fiske's investigation are likely to run well into next year.

A lawyer working on Whitewater said that the inquiry could extend into 1996, at a time when Mr. Clinton likely will be running for reelection.

The Clintons stumbled in their early responses to the Whitewater affair and resisted the appointment of a special counsel. But the White House chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty said, "We think we have it managed well now, although it will ebb and flow a little. It's not fully predictable."

While Mr. McLarty said he took solace from members of Congress who said they do not hear much about Whitewater from their constituents, he added, "It is real, and we take it seriously. It feeds on skepticism people have about elected officials."

While highly annoyed over the endless attacks, the Clintons have not been diverted from pressing ahead with one of the heaviest congressional agendas of recent times. Aides argue that one of Mr. Clinton's best responses to all the allegations is to try to achieve the goals of his presidency.

A senior aide said: "After going through a roller coaster of polls, the suicide of a colleague and all the attacks — personal and financial — and all the legislative battles, the president still has pursued the largest domestic agenda of any president in 30 years. People will judge him on that."

Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, has sued federal regulators in an effort to win the release of documents relating to the Whitewater investigation, saying they cannot choose to withhold the material just because it might be embarrassing to the president. The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Leach, the ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee, has been seeking documents relating to Whitewater and a failed Arkansas savings and loan, Madison Guaranty, for six months. Most of his requests have been denied on privacy or other grounds by the Office of Thrift Supervision, the agency that regulates savings and loans, and the Resolution Trust Corp., the agency created to dispose of hundreds of failed thrifts.

The lawsuit, filed in district court in Washington, maintains that regulators are preventing Mr. Leach from fulfilling his oversight duties as the banking panel's ranking minority member.

Senate Backs Abortion Protest Ban

WASHINGTON — Congress answered a decade of bombings, arson and even a killing by enacting a bill on Thursday that bans blockades, violence and threats against abortion clinics.

"These are no longer peaceful protests," said Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, as the Senate approved the bill, 69 to 30, and sent it to President Bill Clinton to sign.

"These are examples of vigilante extremism that mirror the spread of hate crimes and random violence in our society," she said.

Mr. Clinton is certain to sign the legislation, which would take effect immediately. A total of 52 Democrats and 17 Republicans voted for it, while three Democrats and 27 Republicans voted opposed it.

Supporters argued that protests had got out of hand. By one count, there were more than 1,000 violent acts at abortion clinics from 1977 to April 1993, including 36 bombings, 81 cases of arson, 131 death threats, 84 assaults, 2 kidnappings and one killing.

Opponents countered that such violent acts were rare and were already crimes. They said the bill was an attempt to thwart just one side in the abortion debate.

The legislation makes it a federal crime to block access to an abortion clinic or to use force or threats against people using such clinics or working there.

Violent offenders would face up to \$100,000 in fines and a year in prison for a first conviction, and up to \$250,000 in fines and three years in prison for subsequent offenses.

Senate's Gift Limits Set Up Rules Fight

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A grumpy but image-conscious Senate voted to ban members of Congress from accepting meals, trips or gifts from anyone but friends and family, setting the stage for a struggle with the House of Representatives over how far to go in curbing favors from special interests.

The Senate was reluctant to shed what Senator Russell D. Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin, called the "mother of all perks," but anxious about a backlash from voters if it did not. It approved the legislation, 95 to 4, after fending off efforts to weaken its key provisions.

The bill now goes to conference with the House, which approved less-extensive restrictions on gifts as part of legislation to strengthen lobbyist registration requirements. Lobbyist requirements, too, have also been approved separately by the Senate.

Sources in both houses said the House would probably balk at some of the Senate's most stringent provisions, including its proposed ban on expense-paid trips to push charity events. But they said agreement on what could be the most far-reaching lobbying restrictions in a half-century was likely because of heavy pressure from voters.

The bill would change House and Senate rules to ban members

and aides from accepting gifts of any value — no bottles of wine, football tickets or dinners at expensive Washington restaurants — from people other than close personal friends or family members. Gifts worth \$250 or more from friends would have to be approved by ethics committees.

The relatively few other exceptions would allow the acceptance of modest trinkets, home-state products or home-state meals and entertainment under limits to be set later by committees of the two houses.

Current rules allow members to accept unlimited gifts worth up to \$100 and no more than \$250 in gifts worth \$100 or more from a single source in one year.

The bill also would bar privately funded travel not related to official business, including corporate-financed participation in ski, golf and tennis outings that draw lobbyists and lawmakers for fun as well as fund-raising for charity.

Efforts to scuttle the ban on free trips to charity events failed, but sponsors agreed to drop a provision that would have barred contributions to legal defense funds or to charities in lieu of honoraria for speeches to outside groups.

The House-approved bill bans gifts from lobbyists and their clients, but allows meals with lobbyists if they are financed by clients and if a nonlobbying employee attends.



COME AGAIN? — Barbara Bush pretending to have difficulty hearing a reporter's question in Washington. She was joined by other former first ladies, from left, Lady Bird Johnson, Betty Ford and Nancy Reagan, at a fund-raiser for a new National Garden.

POLITICAL NOTES

Budget Gets Final Approval

WASHINGTON — Congress gave final approval to President Bill Clinton's 1995 budget Thursday, with Democrats hailing the \$1.51 trillion spending plan as a road map for more economic growth and smaller deficits.

"The progress is real," said Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, chairman of the budget committee, before the 33-to-46 vote. "The American people can feel it. They can feel it in an improved domestic economy. They can feel it in an improved international standing."

The measure, approved by the House last week, does not need the president's signature.

The blueprint for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 calls for further reductions in military spending and more money for education and road-building programs. It would also compress next year's federal deficit to \$175.4 billion — the lowest since 1989.

Republicans complained that because the package contains no dramatic new plans for cutting spending, it would allow the shortfall to veer upward again at the end of the decade.

"We have once again missed an opportunity to send a real signal to do something of a permanent nature about fixing the deficit," said Senator Pete Domenici, Republican of New Mexico.

The budget sets broad spending limits, but figures for specific programs are not binding when lawmakers make those decisions later.

The spending plan calls for \$270.7 billion for defense next year, \$8.1 billion less than this year. Education and job training would get a \$4.9 billion boost over 1994 to \$53.7 billion; transportation would grow from \$37.3 billion to \$38.8 billion. (AP)

Lobbyist's Links Pay Off

WASHINGTON — Despite President Clinton's pledge that his friends would not cash in on their ties, one of the most successful new lobbyists here is a longtime Clinton adviser and confidante who has pitched a client's case while watching college basketball at the White House.

Most lobbyists struggle to arrange meetings with mid-level government bureaucrats, and can only dream of the kind of access enjoyed by Betsey Wright, one of the president's oldest friends and an architect of his rise to power in Arkansas.

Last year, Ms. Wright was able to lobby Hillary Rodham Clinton personally for the 60,000 nutritionists in the American Dietetic Association, who wanted to make sure their services were covered under the Clinton health plan. They were. And when the American Forest and Paper Products Association was having trouble getting a meeting with a senior White House aide, Ms. Wright made a phone call, and the meeting was arranged.

"Washington operates pretty much the way it has always operated," said Anne Wexler, head of the Wexler Group lobbying concern, who said she hired Ms. Wright partly because of her access to the president.

But the blunt-spoken Ms. Wright, who served as Mr. Clinton's chief of staff when he was governor and continues to have an unwavering loyalty to the president, is not trading just on her old ties.

Although she chose not to work in the White House, she is a frequent visitor there and still does political work on Mr. Clinton's behalf.

She flew to Little Rock, Arkansas, in December — on her own time and at her own

A Faster Track for Welfare

WASHINGTON — Unwilling to wait for President Clinton to act, his Democratic allies in the House of Representatives have proposed a welfare bill similar to the one he has long promised but has yet to deliver.

The measure would place a two-year limit on welfare benefits and then require indigent mothers to join a community service program. To finance its provisions, the bill seeks deeper cuts in benefits to immigrants than legislation that White House aides say they are likely to propose. Indeed, those cuts alienated some potential co-sponsors in Congress.

The congressional plan comes from the Mainstream Forum, a group of centrist and conservative House Democrats affiliated with the Democratic Leadership Council.

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, on the pending federal crime bill: "It is a huge heap of ideas and proposals cobbled together by representatives of a nation which is increasingly desperate about violence. In a way, it reminds me of what a group of anxious citizens would do if they threw furniture and household goods onto a barricade to stop the invading hordes." (NYT)

U.S. Will Test Veterans Who Fell Ill in the Gulf

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon will soon conduct intensive medical exams on hundreds of veterans of the Gulf War who are suffering from unexplained illnesses, according to the military's senior medical official.

The official, Dr. Stephen C. Joseph, the assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, said in an interview that doctors at U.S. military medical centers around the world would give afflicted veterans 20 to 30 diagnostic tests. He said the tests could start in the next few weeks.

Dr. Joseph, who was New York City's health commissioner from 1986 to 1990, said doctors would initially test about 150 Gulf War veterans still in the military who have symptoms that have so far proved baffling. Several hundred reservists who have complained of symptoms will also be examined.

Since the war ended in February 1991, more than 20,000 veterans have complained to the Veterans Affairs Department of symptoms including fatigue, rashes, muscle and joint pains, headaches, memory loss, shortness of breath and respiratory problems. The veterans

department is conducting its own exams of Gulf veterans who have left the armed forces.

A panel of the National Institutes of Health recently concluded that the ailments were real. But it could identify no single cause or syndrome.

A Senate committee's conclusions made public last week suggested that some of the illnesses might have been caused by drugs given the troops to protect them against chemical and biological warfare.

The Pentagon's new tests are intended to be the most comprehensive so far, and medical experts hope the results will yield clues to the causes of the illnesses, which have perplexed doctors.

"We've set ourselves a time line of 120 days to get a significant number of exams finished," Dr. Joseph said, "and then we ought to have a better idea of where we are."

He said that many veterans had been examined before but that the Pentagon is devising with the Veterans Affairs Department, would give the service member a more detailed medical assessment and the Defense Department a broader body of medical histories.

Away From Politics

Accidental deaths in the United States increased by 4 percent to 86,000 last year, the first percentage increase in five years, the National Safety Council reported. The increase was largely attributed to more deaths from falls and poisonings. The largest single cause of motor vehicle accidents — declined 1 percent last year to 39,900.

The brain of the serial killer John Wayne Gacy will be autopsied for abnormalities. But the University of Chicago Medical Center said it was unlikely that this would "shed light on the subject's behavior." Mr. Gacy, convicted of killing 33 men and boys, was executed by lethal injection.

The use of wiretaps and microphones aimed at suspected drug traffickers increased by nearly 50 percent during the first year of the Clinton administration, pushing federal eavesdropping to a record high, according to the Administrative Office for U.S. Courts.

American culture is superior to all others. Or so public school pupils will be taught henceforth in Lake County, Florida, following a 3-2 vote by the school board. The chairwoman, Pat Hart, said, "It is the neglecting and forgetting of these things that have led us to our present state."

AP, AFP

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PLO Picks Peace Negotiators To Serve on Self-Rule Panel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TUNIS — The Palestine Liberation Organization announced on Thursday the appointment of several prominent peace negotiators to the self-rule government that is to take power from Israel.

The PLO's chief negotiator, Nabil Shaath, said in Tunis that he had forwarded the names to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Among them are Hanan Ashrawi, Saeb Erakat and Faisal Hussein, who have been involved in the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace talks.

The authority is to have 25 members, and Mr. Shaath said further names would be added "in the coming days."

The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, has been struggling to control the list because of conflicting claims from Palestinians within the occupied territories and those who have run Palestinian exile organizations abroad.

The authority, created under the agreement signed May 4 in Cairo by Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat, will be headed by Mr. Arafat, Mr. Shaath said.

He said the authority included Palestinian leaders from both the Gaza Strip and Jericho and PLO officials living abroad and representing various factions of the group.

In addition to Mrs. Ashrawi, the other woman named to the authority was Intisar Wazir, the widow of Khaled Wazir, the PLO commander who was assassinated in 1988. Israeli commandos are believed to have been behind the assassination.

Mr. Shaath said that although the Cairo accord calls for a 25-person authority, 15 could begin functioning as a quasi-government under a deal made with Mr. Rabin.

He also said the Palestinians expected all Israeli forces to be withdrawn from the Gaza Strip and Jericho by Tuesday or Wednesday. He added that "the Palestinian police, as well as the Palestinian authority, will be fully in place by then."

In another sign of the quickening pace of Israeli withdrawal, Palestinian police on Thursday took over the town of Rafah, on the border with Egypt. The town, with a population of 100,000, is the biggest to be ceded so far to Palestinian control.

The PLO police commander, Major General Nasr Yousef, said that the Palestinians would take over Jericho and the southern part of Gaza on Friday.

In four vehicles donated by the United States, 23 PLO officers came across the Allenby Bridge from Jordan to Jericho on Thursday. They arrived about eight hours behind schedule because of arguments with Israeli officials over their entry.

But then the Palestinians went on a patrol on the outskirts of Jericho, with Israeli Army jeeps in front and back.

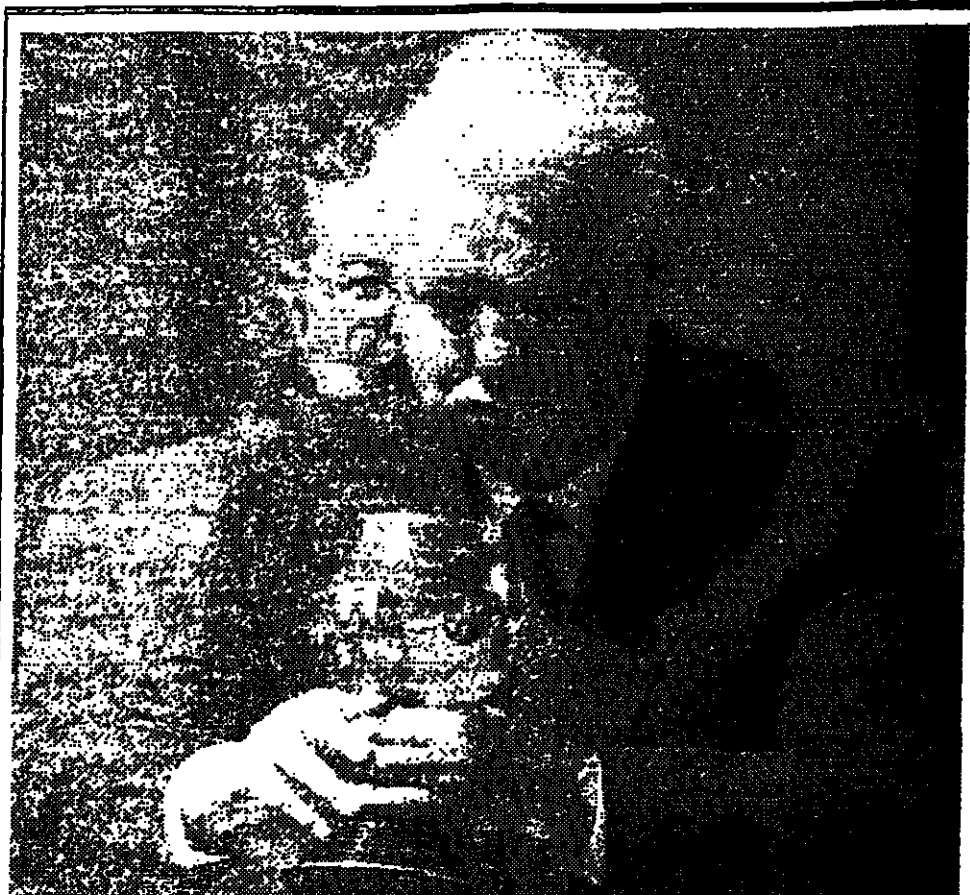
Joint patrols are part of the Israel-PLO agreement for providing security.

The patrol went to a new district headquarters, where the Palestinians were given a briefing by Israeli officers.

Meanwhile in Gaza, an Israeli truck driver and a soldier were reported wounded in two attacks by Palestinian gunmen in parts of Gaza still under Israeli control.

In Rafah, the withdrawing Israeli police and troops left the police station and military government headquarters in the hands of local Palestinian policemen who have yet to receive weapons.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)



TASTE OF GERMANY — President Boris N. Yeltsin sipping wine on a visit to Deidesheim, Germany, Thursday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Mr. Yeltsin also met with Rudolf Scharping, leader of the opposition Social Democrats, who urged the West to treat Moscow as a partner.

CHINA: Face-Saving Time for Clinton as Standalters

Continued from Page 1

China is one of the fastest growing markets for American goods and is regarded as a potential bonanza by such major companies as AT&T, Boeing and General Motors.

A rupture in trade relations that leads to retaliation by China could cost jobs in key electoral states.

Last month, a group representing 400 California businesses warned Mr. Clinton of a potential loss of 35,000 jobs. Administration officials are reviewing the costs in a confidential impact study.

"The reading of the business community is that anything short of permanent renewal would be an absolute disaster," one member of Mr. Clinton's economic team said of the decision on China's tariff status.

Although the decision is pending, the administration spin is on, focusing on what few advances have occurred. "You can't deny there has been a dialogue with China on human rights for the first time," a senior State Department official said. "We established a continuing dialogue, so some progress can be made."

Moreover, sentiment in Congress appears to be shifting away from punishment of China. In a speech this week, Representative

Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, argued in favor of extending the trade privileges to bolster liberalizing trends in China. "We should seek ways to support those trends," he said to the American Enterprise Institute.

Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, once a proponent of punishing China, said in an interview that it is time for a new course.

"The situation in China has changed enough, and dynamics between the United States and China have changed enough that it is time to begin a new dialogue" that would enhance rights and U.S. economic and security concerns, he said.

Administration officials now worry about flunking the "laugh test," the decision that might great full or partial renewal of trade privileges if China has not shown meaningful progress.

The administration is still trying to wriggle free of its own rhetoric. Mr. Christopher, at his confirmation hearing last year, said, "Our policy will be to facilitate a broad, peaceful revolution in China from communism to democracy, by encouraging the forces of economic and political liberalization in that

great and highly important country."

In March, in an article printed in The Washington Post, he stated, "The character of our relationship with China depends significantly on how the Chinese government treats its people."

Those ambitions have been lowered. On May 4, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord said in a Senate hearing, "We are not seeking to transform Chinese society."

And the latest formulation, offered by a senior official this week is, "We are not trying to change Chinese society overnight."

One option under discussion, although viewed as unworkable by economic advisers, is to raise tariffs only on Chinese goods produced by government-owned enterprises.

It is unclear whether such an action is legal or practical. It would be difficult to distinguish among companies in China, many of which are joint ventures and others that are spinoffs from government ministries.

Another option is to single out specific products — for example, textiles or tools — many of which have to be made by state companies. This approach would be easier to enforce but it is certain to harm private investors.

NOSE: Streisand Faces Up to the Undoctored Truth

Continued from Page 1

with every breath, like the belly of a sleeping baby. Would Charles de Gaulle have gone as far as he did without a nose so huge and beaked that it took him so far into the ridiculous that he came out the other side and was the epitome of dignity?

In America, we said these were Saxon or Gallic noses, as if to explain them away. Lyndon Johnson was ethnic? If not, with that big, coarse cowboy nose, how was it he looked so much like Golda Meir?

Big does not fit into postwar concepts of technobureaucracy. It is undemocratic. If you have no nose, you are part of a crowd. Most democratic of all, if you have no nose, how can you look down at it people?

Should this seem frivolous middle-brow speculation, consider the camel/nose squabble prompted by the introduction of Joe Camel in cigarette ads.

Antonio Novello, then the surgeon-general, urged an end to Joe Camel because his image was "too seductive for children."

In 1992, this statement moved Marjorie Garber, a professor of English at Harvard University, to write a piece for The New York Times saying Joe's face was indeed

seductive. Sexual, in fact: It had a profoundly phallic cast, a concept already familiar to every junior high school kid in America.

"The nose is the commonest of phallic fetishes," she wrote. "Freud's oddball friend Wilhelm Fliess developed a whole sexual psychology based on the supposed existence of a 'nasal reflex neurosis' directly connected to the genitals." (But how would this explain Pinocchio, whose nose grows larger when he lies?)

In short: Noses are sexy. This may account for America's unease with them, with the sales of cigarettes, and with Barbara Streisand's sexiness.

In Newport Beach, California, H. George Brennan, president of the Academy Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, says: "She's a plastic surgeon's dream. From a technical standpoint, surgeons drool when they look at her. It's not just her nose, it's her chin. She has a receding chin. It's as much of what throws her face off as her nose."

Where do these rules come from? Dr. Brennan says they are innate. He cites studies of small children who show greater interest in attractive faces. He says that reactions to composites show uniform stan-

dards of beauty across culture. Though not changes in fashion, Michael Jackson, for instance, may be the last entertainer in America to buy himself a Doris Day nose.

Some people might like looking at Ms. Streisand's nose. "Some people like looking at Edsels, too," Dr. Brennan says.

Maybe we could have a Cyrano de Bergerac Memorial Nose Hall of Fame.

Candidates: Anjelica Huston, George C. Scott, the coarse workman's nose of Gérard Philipe, the thick, flat bulldog nose of Robert De Niro playing Jake La Motta in "Raging Bull," Karl Malden's potato-truncheon, whose tip starts to divide, King Saut, Anthony Quinn's Zorba-the-Nose, Jack Nicholson's slit nose in "China Town," Woody Allen kidnapping the president's nose in "Sleepers," W. C. Field's emphysematous fungus of an alcoholic nose, Joel Grey's evilly tiny nose in "Cabaret," the ski-jump nose of Richard Nixon and Bob Hope. And, of course, Doris Day. It only seems fair.

DOLLAR: Beginning to Bottom?

Continued from Page 1

an increase in interest rates by the Fed, and they can be expected to maintain pressure on the dollar until the Fed acts, and possibly even afterward.

Investors in U.S. Treasury bonds are also jittery. The government securities market has lived a hair-trigger existence since the Fed's policy shift in February, and long-term interest rates have soared. It has been the market's uncertainty about how much and how soon the Fed will have to raise interest rates to squelch any nascent inflation and keep the U.S. economy from overheating that has led to the rampant sale of U.S. securities. This, in turn, caused fears among central bankers of a generalized dollar decline last month.

Their principal fear, economists said, was that continued weakness in the dollar could heighten inflationary pressure in the United States, thus precipitating a further slump in the U.S. Treasury bond market. That would lift long-term interest rates and kill the U.S. economic recovery by making mortgage, auto and business loans too costly. The dollar's fall could also damage European bond markets.

This week, the Treasury bond market rallied as expectations for the Fed rate increase spread, and then tumbled after the quarterly auction of 10-year notes drew a weak response. Now, big investors are waiting until the Treasury bond market is firmly on the road to recovery before they return to any serious buying. The linkage between purchases of U.S. Treasury bonds and the relative strength of the dollar is why at least some volatility can be expected before the dollar consolidation eventually takes hold.

George Magnus, an economist at S.G. Warburg & Co., conceded that "for the moment the authorities have been successful in seeing off the risk of the dollar breaching 100 yen."

But he said he remained bearish in the longer term because the consolidation being engineered by central banks could last only a month or two.

Avimash Persaud, a currency economist at J.P. Morgan in London, made the point that the Bundesbank rate cut, in particular, "adds weight to the view that we are seeing a coordinated move by central banks to prop up the dollar."

Mr. Persaud added that with six-month interest rate differentials already favoring the dollar against the mark and the three-month numbers on their way to following suit, "the reality of German rates falling below U.S. rates is now upon us."

"It would be a brave investor who bets heavily against the central banks at this point," he said. On Thursday, Mr. Persaud's analysis was backed by the words

of a senior European central banker who said in an interview that there would be more coordinated central bank intervention if dollar trading becomes too volatile and there were signs of its weakening once more.

"The last two interventions and the movement of U.S. and German interest rates in opposite directions, should bring about a period of strengthening and consolidation of the dollar," the central banker said.

He added that in the wake of the meeting of central bankers in Basel this week, it was fair to say that "more intervention can be expected if there is too much volatility."

The range in which the dollar had traded in recent days, he said, was "entirely acceptable." That remark echoed the comment on Wednesday by Lloyd Bentsen, U.S. Treasury secretary, that the recent interventions had succeeded.

This reasoning is consistent with the analysis of Christopher Piss, an economist at Banque Indosuez in Paris, who said the dollar's recovery would probably come in three stages.

The first stage was central bank intervention, which was aimed at both supporting the U.S. currency and easing pressure on the inflation-sensitive U.S. Treasury bond market.

The second stage is coordinated interest rate adjustments that provide credible evidence of concrete policy action by central banks to back up their foreign exchange interventions.

The final stage is a shift in capital flows. A sustained U.S. dollar recovery, Mr. Piss said, requires a return of investors on major bond and equity markets.

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Sweden (normal)	S.Kr. 3,100	1,550	775
Sweden (hand delivery)	S.Kr. 3,500	1,750	875
Switzerland	S.Fr. 810	405	202
Rest of Europe or CD	S	285	142
CEL, N. Africa, Japan	S	630	315
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Tokyo Concedes '37 Atrocity 'Nanking' Author Finally Defeats Censor

Reuters
TOKYO — A Japanese historian, who is a leading campaigner against Education Ministry censorship, has won a final battle against official attempts to whitewash schoolbook accounts of the 1937 "Rape of Nanking."

Court officials said Thursday that the government had let pass a May 10 deadline to appeal a ruling by the Tokyo High Court, which found last October that censors had distorted passages about the massacre in a textbook written by the historian, Saburo Ienaga. The High Court ruling stands.

Japanese forces stormed Nanking, now known as Nanjing, in the opening stages of the Chinese-Japanese war of 1937 and raped and massacred tens of thousands of Chinese civilians in perhaps the worst of the Imperial Army's atrocities.

After the war, the Tokyo war crimes tribunal determined that 155,000 Chinese civilians had been killed in Nanking. The Chinese government has put the figure at 300,000. Many Japanese officers who were in Nanking at the time have said the true figure was probably between the two.

Rightist politicians in Japan and a handful of revisionist historians maintain the massacre was a propaganda creation and never took place.

Last weekend, the Japanese justice minister, Suigo Nagano, was forced to resign for calling the Rape of Nanking a fabrication and saying that Japan was not an aggressor in World War II.

Mr. Nagano left the cabinet after his remarks ignited a storm of protest from China, Taiwan, both Korea and other Asian countries. A junior officer at war's end before entering politics, he rose to become chief of staff in the postwar Japanese Army.

The High Court ruling last October followed a 31-year court battle by Mr. Ienaga, 81, against the Education Ministry. The court found that ministry censors had overstepped their bounds in censoring

his textbook and cited two passages describing the Nanking massacre.

In the first case, the court found, censors illegally ordered Mr. Ienaga to insert words to the effect that the massacre occurred "amidst confusion," suggesting that the army as an institution was not to be blamed. In the second case, censors unlawfully instructed Mr. Ienaga to delete a reference to soldiers committing wholesale rape.

The ruling determined there was a legal limit, based on objective truth, to how ministry censors could order textbook authors to alter particular passages. Until the ruling, their power to determine historical, political and social "truths" was technically unlimited.

Mr. Ienaga and other authors and experts have long accused censors of abusing this power to assert their own "History According to the Ministry of Education," which stood apart from the accepted academic norm.

The 1993 High Court ruling did recognize the state's right to censor textbooks, prompting Mr. Ienaga to ask the Supreme Court to declare that the process was illegal.

Mr. Ienaga's lawyer, Kinji Morikawa, said Thursday: "We appealed to the Supreme Court because the entire censorship system runs counter to human rights conventions and accepted norms in the international community." He said it could take three or more years for the Supreme Court to rule.

He acknowledged, however, that the government decision not to contest the High Court decision was "a full step forward."

The High Court ruling that censors exceeded legal bounds by distorting history is now legally binding. This is because the Supreme Court discusses only the constitutionality of laws, regulations and their administration, and not the facts of individual cases.

UN Agency Says Korea Inspections Will Go On

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The International Atomic Energy Agency said Thursday that it would send a team of inspectors to North Korea this weekend in what appears to be a last-minute deal to avoid sanctions against Pyongyang by the United Nations Security Council.

Under the terms of the loose arrangement, the inspectors will be permitted to finish substantially all of the testing and sampling in North Korea's nuclear reprocessing center that they were prevented from carrying out in March.

North Korea, meanwhile, has been warned that its hopes of diplomatic talks will disappear unless it freezes any action to remove spent fuel from its nuclear reactor.

That fuel, once converted to weapons-grade plutonium, would give the North enough material for four or five nuclear weapons.

As in the past, the deal was reached in last-minute brinkmanship, amid threats of sanctions. But both the United States and South Korea have backed down in recent weeks on details of their demands, in an effort to create an atmosphere that could lead to long-delayed, high-level talks. At that time, the United States would lay out a package of incentives for the North to give up its weapons project.

"There is no real deal, so it is a bit risky," said a senior South Korean official who is involved in the talks.

Because they have been burned so many times, U.S. and South Korean officials stressed that they were far from declaring that the long-brewing crisis had eased. When the North has reached similar agreements in the past, inspectors have run into considerable impediments once they arrived at the secret complex at Yonghyon.

A week ago, the top U.S. official handling the dispute, Robert L. Gallucci, suggested that the policy might have hit a dead end, and expressed pessimism that a diplomatic solution could be reached.

So far, the Clinton administration has fended off critics of the dialogue with North Korea, and its reluctance to impose sanctions, by claiming that there was no evidence North Korea was making progress on a bomb project. Now that claim is threatened. If the North proceeds with the removal of spent fuel from the reactor without inspectors present, that policy of containment would have effectively failed.



WATER! — Women with empty pots marching in New Delhi on Thursday to protest the water shortage sparked by a heat wave.

U.S. Offers Own Plan for Rwanda After Calling UN's Overambitious

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States has criticized a new United Nations plan to send 5,500 soldiers into the heart of the Rwandan civil war to protect refugees and assist relief workers, saying it is more than the organization can handle.

Instead, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, told the Security Council on Wednesday that the United Nations should explore the possibility of sending an international force to establish a "protection zone" along parts of the Rwandan border where refugees could gather and be cared for.

The UN plan, submitted by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, envisages sending troops straight into Kigali, where fierce fighting has been reported, with the objective of securing the airport and reinforcing the United Nations' small military headquarters there before fanning out through the country to protect refugees and aid workers.

But in an example of the new mood of caution that has descended on the United Nations these days, the secretary-general also made clear that the troops would not be authorized to use force to stop the ethnic massacres that are estimated to have cost 200,000 lives so far.

Although not excluding any course of action, Mrs. Albright said it remained unclear whether African countries were ready or able to send forces for a dangerous and complicated mission at the epicenter of a civil war.

The idea of a protected zone for refugees along Rwanda's borders, she argued, would be easier to organize from a logistical point of view. African countries are more likely to contribute forces to it.

Mrs. Albright said the United States wanted to explore this approach and might be ready to help by providing money, air transport and possibly some military equipment.

The Security Council told the secretary-general to continue working on both proposals and sound out African countries about sending troops. Most Western countries that take part in peacekeeping operations have also said that they may help with money and equipment but that African nations must provide the soldiers.

In his proposal, the secretary-general suggested that the Security Council send in a force of 5,500 troops that would include five infantry battalions, with a limited mandate "to support displaced persons and other groups in Rwanda who have been affected by hostilities and to assist in the provision of assistance by humanitarian agencies."

The limited operation the secretary-general proposed, as well as the U.S. warning that even this might more than the United Nations can handle, reflect a growing recognition of the difficulties and dangers of intervening in civil wars brought home to the organization by its experiences in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia.

But the U.S. stand also reflects the more cautious approach the Clinton administration is taking toward UN peacekeeping these days, which led it to lay down new guidelines for such activities last week in a policy statement known as Presidential Directive 25.

meanwhile, the Lutheran World Federation in Geneva said it had begun clearing bodies out of the Akagera River near where it empties into Lake Victoria in Uganda. Bodies of people killed in Rwanda's ethnic slaughter have washed down the river, which marks the border with Tanzania.

The federation said the operation was requested by the Ugandan Ministry of Internal Affairs and financed by \$100,000 provided by the United States.

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Arrest of Rights Advocate Reported As China Frees Religious Dissident

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — A Chinese religious dissident, jailed since 1990 on charges of attempting to overthrow Communist Party rule, has been paroled for good behavior, the Xinhua press agency said Thursday.

The official news of the release was accompanied by unofficial reports of the arrest of a human rights advocate in Shanghai and the hospitalization in prison of a former Communist who supported the Tiananmen democracy movement.

Haji Pilgrimage Is Opened

Reuters

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Saudi Arabia declared the start of the Muslim holy month of Dhul-Hijja on Thursday, giving the go-ahead for the annual Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca.

The religious dissident, Zhang Ruiyu, who is 54 and a Protestant, came three weeks before President Bill Clinton of the United States must decide whether to strip China of low-tariff trade privileges because of its human rights record, including its treatment of Christians.

China forbids worship except in state-supervised churches. It has closed hundreds of unofficial churches in recent months and keeps hundreds of Christians in detention, human rights groups say.

In Shanghai, the police arrested Yang Zhou, spokesman of the Chinese Association for Human Rights, his wife said Thursday.

"Four policemen came to our home around midday," Li Guoping said by phone. "They took away my husband after searching the house, and taking away documents."

It was the sixth arrest of a prominent Chinese dissident in a month, and the fifth arrest of members of the Shanghai-based group.

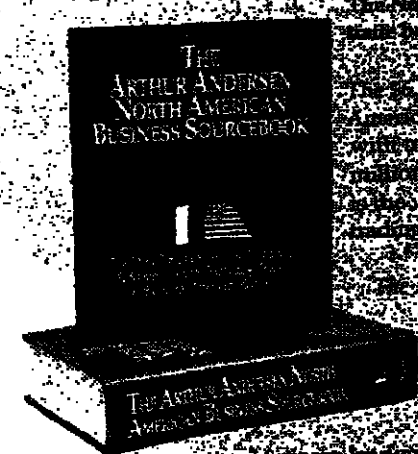
Finally, Bao Tong, the most senior Chinese official arrested after the 1989 prodemocracy demonstrations in Tiananmen Square, was hospitalized, his daughter Bai Jian said Thursday.

"I saw my father two days ago and his health is very bad," she said by telephone. "He is in considerable pain and his face is badly swollen and he has difficulty speaking."

Mr. Bao, 62, an economist and former top aide to the disgraced Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang, is serving a seven-year sentence. It was imposed in 1992 for "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement" and "leaking important state secrets" during the 1989 demonstrations. (AP, AFP)

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Americans Should Ponder the High Cost of Watergate

By Richard Critchfield

BERKELEY, California — Great men, seen close up, are seldom like about intuition, that simple and direct looking upon, that sometimes gets you closer to truth.

This has always made me wonder about Richard Nixon.

In January 1969, on the day Mr. Nixon was inaugurated as president, the Washington Star sent me to cover the White House. This was not a big assignment; the Mary McGraws and Haynes Johnsons of those days were either up at the Capitol ceremonies or seated in the stands out on Pennsylvania Avenue. I was not expected to do a story. I'll do one now.

In early afternoon, just as the parade was about to start, I stood with a handful of photographers, most of them quite old, with a few of the domestic staff at the rear entrance of the White House waiting for Mr. Nixon's limousine. To our right, on the lawn outside the Rose Garden and Oval Office, moving men were unceremoniously dumping Lyndon Johnson's furniture on the grass or hauling it into vans. Sic transit gloria mundi.

At last the limousine came and the new president jumped out and came around to open the door for Pat Nixon. The couple greeted the White House staff and went inside. Cameron said it was the first time they had seen a president open a car door for his wife. They recalled how John Kennedy would get out and stride away as Jackie called from the car, "Jack, wait for me!"

Garnett Horner, the Star's courtly White House correspondent, asked me to stay on and help with the transition by Republicans — and do the policy briefings of Henry Kissinger and Daniel Patrick Moynihan. So I kept getting these odd, unexpected glimpses of Richard Nixon's nice side.

One day he presented his three newly appointed scientific advisers. At least two were transplanted Europeans, and their wives and children were an oddly dressed, nervous-looking lot, almost like refugees. The ceremony over, the camera lights went out, the press left and for some reason I lingered as Mr. Nixon, no longer being photographed, went over to chat in a kindly, reassuring manner to the children.

There were a few other such moments in the nine months I spent at the Nixon White House, usually on Saturday mornings when only a skeleton staff of second-rank reporters were on

hand and Mr. Nixon, essentially a shy man, would wander into Ron Ziegler's office to shake hands and talk.

I left Washington that fall to begin reporting the world from my villages, something I have done ever since. I knew it was time to go when Mr. Kissinger held a Friday afternoon briefing to announce the beginning of the American withdrawal from Vietnam. It meant, of course, that we had lost the war, and I said so. The story was for release on Sunday. I kept rewriting it, and my editors kept rejecting it, until finally in consternation they turned it over to our Pentagon correspondent.

I had spent more than three and a half years covering the Vietnam War for the Star and had watched the press grow increasingly adversarial there. At the White House I saw the days of the old

gentlemanly correspondents like Mr. Horner or The Post's Carroll Kilpatrick were ending and a new breed of aggressive investigative reporters, with TV show biz types headlessly leading the pack, were taking over. Many had arisen in Saigon during the overthrow of South Vietnam's Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, and they kept hammering on the theme that government could not be trusted.

The trend alarmed some of the more thoughtful observers in Washington. Walter Lippmann told me he was concerned that faith in America's liberal institutions could become so eroded that it might be hard for future American governments to govern. This is something to ponder in these days of Whitewater and Paul Jones.

To give one example: Mr. Nixon brought in Pat Moynihan, a Harvard professor who first came to Washington under President Kennedy and now heads the Senate Finance Committee, to reform welfare.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Moynihan saw the social isolation of blacks as America's leading domestic problem. It had been unintentionally caused by a whole series of economic developments, such as the mechanization of cotton production, which sent unskilled blacks streaming north to the cities; postwar veterans' housing loans and cheap new methods of home construction, which helped whites to get out of those cities; the Interstate Highway System, which enabled white factories to leave the cities; and the Aid to Dependent Children provisions in the welfare laws. The accumulative result was urban decay, rising crime and family breakdown for the blacks.

Mr. Moynihan's solution was to try to help black families disperse into the larger white population through something like a guaranteed minimum income. Had Watergate not come along in 1972, America's streets today might not be strewn with homeless people and endemic violence. The day Mr. Nixon resigned Aug. 9, 1974, to avoid certain impeachment, Mr. Moynihan's reforms were dead.

Now nothing has been done for a generation. Twenty years gone up in smoke. Maybe one cannot entirely blame the press, but it needs to be said: My White House days left no doubt in my mind that some of the press were out to get Richard Nixon right from inauguration day.

The writer is author of "Villages" and the forthcoming "The Villagers," to be published in November. He contributed this column to the Herald Tribune.

Why the Master Stood Firm On Ankara and Ballyhoo

By Barry James

PARIS — It's a safe bet that Winston Churchill personally approved the name "Operation Overlord" for the Normandy landings half a century ago. It was a much better suggestion than the previous choice, "Round-up" — but then, Churchill was always a stickler for precise and colorful language.

He has come in for a lot of critical biographizing and "demythologizing" recently, some of it aimed at cutting him down to size, sociologically speaking. He has been accused of racism, gluttony,

Restaurants. Everybody associates the word "restaurant" with a good meal, and they may as well have the name if they cannot get anything else.

Churchill told the minister of works, "We must have a better word than 'prefabricated.' Why not 'ready made'?"

Churchill had no patience with long-windedness. He frequently asked his correspondents to confine their ideas to one sheet of paper — if they had the time, that is. He was well aware that writing short is more time-consuming than writing long.

He bemoaned the fact that "ministers and ambassadors abroad seem to think that the bigger the volume of their reports home, the better is their task discharged. All kinds of gossip and rumors are sent, regardless of credibility. The idea seems to be to keep up a continued chat which no one ever tries to shorten. It is sheer laziness," he thundered, "not compressing thought into reasonable space."

Churchill often could not resist the opportunity to poke a little linguistic fun. He urged the secretary of state for India to invite the Burmese premier, U. Saw, to Britain in these words: "Certainly let an invitation be sent, provided that in general you see U. Saw."

Churchill disagreed with an order telling the population that they should "stay put" in their homes in the event of enemy attack. "First of all," he told the minister of information, "it is American slang, secondly, it does not express the fact. The people have not been put anywhere. What is the matter with 'stand fast,' or 'stand firm'?" Of the two I prefer the latter.

The old statesman fought a losing battle with the way other nations pronounce the names of their cities. He told the foreign secretary that "Leghorn" was the proper way of naming the Italian city in English, but that "if at any time you are conversing agreeably with Mussolini in Italian, 'Livorno' would be correct."

Later, he wrote to the Foreign Office: "I do not consider that names that have been familiar for generations in England should be altered to study the whims of foreigners living in those parts. Where the name has no particular significance the local custom should be followed. However, 'Constantinople' should never be abandoned, though for stupid people 'Istanbul' may be written in brackets after it. As for 'Angora,' long familiar as we through the Angora cats, I will resist to the utmost of my power its degradation to 'Ankara.'"

Churchill went on: "You should note, by the way, the bad luck which always pursues peoples who change the names of their cities. Fortune is rightly malignant to those who break with the traditions and customs of the past. As long as I have a word to say in the matter 'Ankara' is banned, unless in brackets afterwards. If we do not make a stand we shall in a few weeks be asked to call Leghorn 'Livorno,' and the BBC will be pronouncing 'Paris' *Parre*. Foreign names were made for Englishmen, not Englishmen for foreign names. I date this minute St. George's Day."

When Franklin Roosevelt decided to call the proposed world organization the United Nations instead of the Associated Powers, as had been suggested, Churchill was delighted.

"I thought this a great improvement," he said, "I showed my friend the lines from Byron's 'Child of Harold': 'Here, where the sword United Nations drew, 'Our countrymen were warring on that day! 'And this is much — and all — which will not pass away.'"

International Herald Tribune.

Nixon on Republicans in '96: Watch Dole and Wilson

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — This year "will be a great year for nonincumbents," Richard Nixon opined a few months before his death. "People want change. Clinton asked for it; now the country is going to demand it."

But to a man who won four out of five national races, matching FDR's record, the focus had to be on the national ticket in 1996.

Lamar Alexander would be an excellent pick. It's early for him, though. Like Carroll Campbell or Tommy Thompson, he may be VP.

Mr. Nixon then came up with a surprise: "In '96, we should have a woman on the ticket. It doesn't do anything for the Democrats, but would do plenty for Republicans. Not a senator, Hutchinson or Kassebaum; has to be a governor. Executive experience."

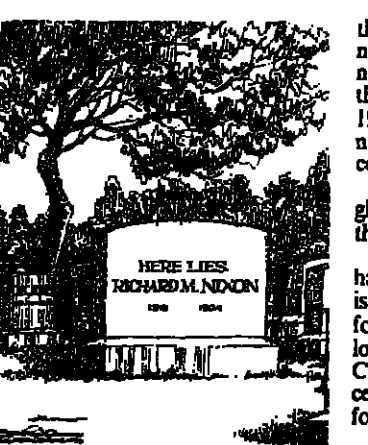
He grinned at the thought of the New Jersey governor as vice president: "Christie Whitman would be a real sleeper on the ticket." He liked the way she rose to a crisis: "She showed great presence during the Rollins flap."

What should she do? "Get to New Jersey's issues — crime, welfare, drugs. Be progressive but conservative. Travel abroad to get New Jersey business; that's always a good excuse. Then come back and talk to the New York Economic Club."

To the top slot: Is Bob Dole the front-runner? "Yes, and if Dole keeps

his voice and his sense of humor, he has a good shot." He thought about that and pointed to my notebook, to make sure I wrote it down: "Dole likes people, you know." I have an underlined note: Dole likes people.

Kemp has the problem of a young star fading, but he has enthusiastic supporters and that's good. To get over the question about being heavy enough, he has to travel, make himself more of a world figure. No more Johnny-one-note on economics. He's an attractive candidate and has to win an early primary.



Mr. Nixon thought Dick Cheney, the defense secretary who won a war, was an *honno* *advice* but was "a belated candidate" — the approval of the Washington Establishment was a negative.

Pat Buchanan, one of his former speech writers? "Pat's a true believer. Third party, maybe." He thought Pat likely to split if the Republican Party backed away from its anti-abortion stand, as it must do to win. "On abortion," said Mr. Nixon, "the state should stay out of it. Don't subsidize and don't prohibit."

Which brought up William Weld, the conservative pro-choice governor of Massachusetts. "He'd win if nominated," said Mr. Nixon, perhaps thinking of Nelson Rockefeller in 1960, "but Weld would not be nominated for president at a Republican convention. It's a social thing."

James Baker he dismissed with a glare. Senator Phil Gramm: "Smarter than most, but weak on the tube."

I did not ask about Dan Quayle, who had not yet begun his run, but my guess is that Mr. Nixon would advise him to forgo a '96 candidacy and make his loyalist mission the keeping of the Christian right behind a Republican centrist — much as centrist Nixon did for far-right Goldwater in '64.

Who's left? If Pete Wilson survives

in California in '94, he will be nominated in '96 and will be a strong candidate," Mr. Nixon, the survivor, unequivocally predicted. "He's very good on foreign and defense policy. Been everything — mayor, senator, governor. A moderate on domestic stuff, but not a mushy moderate."

Colin Powell? "Formidable. Intelligent, tough-minded, sound. But Republicans would want him for the wrong reason, because he's black. Blacks will keep voting liberal because they're poor."

A wild card? "Perot is the Democrats' secret weapon. Gore's victory in debate over Perot on NAFTA was good short-term for the Democrats, bad long-term. They need Perot to stay in because two-thirds of his support are Republicans. This time, let him buy his own time, deny him a campaign issue?"

Would Hillary be a campaign issue? "Leave her alone, she's effective." On the other hand, Mr. Nixon recalled, "When we met, I told her about a ballplayer from Arkansas, 'Arky' Vaughan. But she never heard of him. Can you imagine? Hall of Famer. Lifetime batting average .367."

I looked it up afterward. Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh shortstop, had a lifetime average of .318. He often had to straighten out Richard Nixon's statistics, but on political assessments he was pretty longheaded.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For a Democratic Union

Regarding "For the European Union to Work, All Members Can't Be Equal" (Opinion, May 11) by Giles Merritt:

Yes, the individual countries of the European Union should be given weighted voices, based on population. But this cannot be the sole guiding principle for so large a political structure; population size will be looked at as an arbitrary criterion at best. Mr. Merritt's proposal to rank countries by some measure of development sounds even worse. The weaker countries need some protection from the stronger ones. A realistic option could be the American solution: a European Congress with a House reflecting population strength on the one side and a Senate representing political equilibrium on the other.

JOSEF ERNST, Berlin.

In the news report "Belgium's Arch Survivor Becomes Contender for the

Top EU Job" (April 28), we are told that the Belgian Jean-Luc Dehaene is the choice of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand to become "president" of Europe.

But when will the people's will be considered? I am amazed that we Europeans casually stand by as unaccountable political flunkies are forced upon us as our leaders.

A few years ago, I was awaiting Jacques Delors's departure as president of the European Commission when I read that his term had been extended, just like that. Who decided? Is this a democracy or even a system of representation? As a citizen of the EU I demand the right to vote for its president.

THOMAS SNYDER, Brussels.

An Award for Fay?

Instead of four lashes, Michael Fay should have received an award from the government of Singapore for daring to

attack the most sacred symbol of modern times: the private automobile.

A mass spray-can attack on cars in Singapore would do a lot more to solve Singapore's traffic problems (by forcing people to leave their cars at home) than that city's widely touted, though only partially effective, road pricing system.

WOLFGANG ZUCKERMAN, Quissac, France.

It Works for Singapore

Regarding "Singapore Isn't Tied by Caning" (Opinion, May 3):

If Sam Sesser's intent was to argue against Singapore's law prescribing caning for acts of vandalism, he did a better job in highlighting how Singapore is free of crime and graffiti because of its "Orientalism" and its enlightened enforcement of giving all Singaporeans a stake in society and a part in the economy. Like it or not, Singapore law, strictly enforced, is effective as a deterrent.

CHIA YOKE LIAN, Seoul.

Why so much fuss? We Europeans and Americans should clean up our own

backyards before complaining about Singaporean justice. And it goes without saying: If one lives abroad one should know how to behave.

ROLAND FUCHS, Bombay.

The Poetry of Praise

Regarding "New and Collected Poems" by Geoffrey Hill (Books, April 8) by Michael Dirks:

Geoffrey Hill probably is the best English poet of our century and deserves the Nobel Prize for Literature. I hope it's not too late to note that the liveliest, most memorable quotation in the review was not from Mr. Hill's works, but from a poet who praised him, Seamus Heaney: "Hill addresses the language... like a mason addressing a block... Words in his poetry fall slowly and singly, like molten solder, and accumulate to a dull glowing nub."

For my money, W.B. Yeats is the greatest poet of our century, and his fellow Irishman Seamus Heaney, born the year Yeats died, is the best Irish poet since then. His earthy, evocative language — and criticism — got my vote for the next Nobel laureate.

JOHN PINSCHMIDT, Stuttgart.

Peace Process, in Bronze

Congratulations to Patrick Baz of Agence France-Presse for his monumental photograph on Page 1 of your May 5 issue. A pity Rodin is not alive to perpetuate in bronze the postures and expressions of Messrs. Shimon Peres, Andrei Kozirev, Yitzhak Rabin, Amr Mussa and Hosni Mubarak, confronting the stormy petrel of the PLO, Yasser Arafat. A memorable picture because it's all there: spirit, substance and symbol.

WILLIAM GREENWAY, Paris.

Nixon in Plain Terms

The fact remains that Richard Nixon was a liar and dissembler from the start to the finish of his political career.

DAVID LIEBERMAN, Paris.

The Good Doctor Bows Out

Please bring back Rex Morgan, M.D. The themes were always current and timely, the advice sound. He was proficient and personally interested in his patients, a rarity these days. The comic strip sets a good example of personal and ethical conduct for all.

D. P. EBRIGHT, Zurich.

Yes, Rex Morgan was dated, psychologically incredible, clumsy, less than realistic, stupid even. May I suggest that these were the reasons people read it?

JEFF EASTERSON, Palermo, Italy.

BOOKS

THE WAR WITHIN: America's Battle Over Vietnam

By Tom Wells. Illustrated. 706 pages. \$30. University of California Press.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

Nearly two decades after the end of the Vietnam War, the shelf of books about the longest war in U.S. history continues to grow. We turn to the new books not for nostalgia but because Vietnam provides perspective on when and

why U.S. armed forces should or should not be used. The authoritative private Center for Defense Information in Washington says there are 24 "hot" wars around the world today.

The humbling U.S. defeat in Vietnam suggests two conflicting courses of action. It is mentioned as the reason not to get embroiled again and, conversely, to get over the Vietnam syndrome and restore U.S. power and prestige by military means.

The Gulf War and the current war in the Balkans offer examples of both involvement and hesitation. Deciding on the threshold for armed engagement remains a daunting challenge to Washington and UN policymakers wherever nationalism, ethnicity and tribalism now prevail.

The current young generation, with little knowledge of the mood of the United States during the Vietnam War, will be startled by the anti-government facts assembled by Tom Wells in "The War Within."

Wells, a sociologist who has taught at colleges in California, has written a long and mostly even-handed chronicle of the 10-year

war on the home front both for and against the Vietnam adventure.

He has unearthed documents and interviewed dozens of opponents of the war and former government officials, some of whom have second thoughts about their fiery wartime positions. The result is an invaluable record of an unforgettable U.S. calamity.

Here are the marches on the Pentagon and the battles in the streets, when the United States was divided between prowar "hard hats" and antiwar "peaceniks," or "hawks" and "doves."

On the command level, here is the clash between the administrations of Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon and a great cross section of Americans, including students, teachers, the clergy, lawyers, doctors and Women Strike for Peace.

Most poignant of all, here are the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, who camped in Washington and threw away their Purple Hearts and medals for heroism as a protest against the expansion of the war by Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser and later secretary of state.

Even those who experienced the Vietnam War at home will be re-



(John Brunton, IHT)

minded of long-forgotten incidents by "The War Within." Wells recalls the effort by the Nixon administration to embarrass Philip and Daniel Berrigan, the Catholic priests who played a leading part in urging draft resistance.

A bizarre plan was concocted in Washington in 1972 with the help of the director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, Philip Berrigan and six other people were accused of a conspiracy to kidnap Kissinger and blow up underground steam tunnels in Washington.

The trial of the "Harrisburg Seven" was deliberately placed in U.S. court in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which was considered solid Nixon country, but in the end, the jury didn't fall for the incredible kidnapping and conspiracy tale.

In addition to the marches on Washington by hundreds of thousands of people, many individual acts of resistance in and out of government are recalled in "The War Within." Undersecretary of State George W. Ball fought behind the scenes against the war buildup; Adlai E. Stevenson, the chief delegate to the United Nations, was accused of being soft-headed when he advocated a negotiated settlement as early as 1964.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

Among journalists, columnists and television commentators opposed to the war and especially the civilian casualties caused by B-52 bombings were sometimes derided by their colleagues and superiors.

Wells writes: "Many U.S. political and military leaders came to conclude that, to exorcise the Vietnam syndrome, the United States should apply its military power massively, overwhelmingly and decisively in any intervention overseas." Such was the case with the Gulf War, about which President George Bush said that America had "kicked the Vietnam syndrome once and for all."

But the author quotes General Colin L. Powell, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the subject of undertaking limited air raids in the former Yugoslavia to protect Muslims from Serbs. "As soon as they tell me 'surgical,' Powell said two years ago, 'I head for the bunker.'"

"The War Within" deserves to be read and pondered for the lessons it provides about the surprising power of ordinary citizens to make and break wars and presidents.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HE diagrammed deal was played in a duplicate game at the Manhattan Club, and reported by Dr. Paul Metz of Brooklyn. South had one of the rare hands on which a direct leap to four no-trump makes sense in response to a one-level opening. Even so, he was headed for jeopardy in five spades when his partner showed one ace.

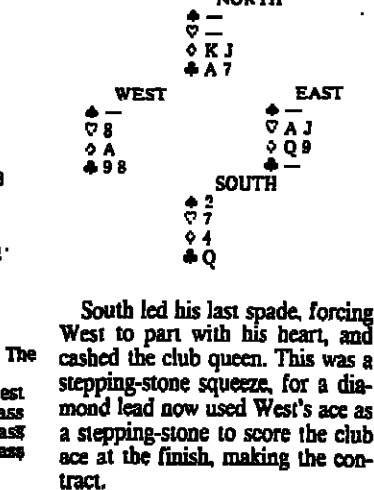
North, hungry for match points, then increased the danger by converting to five no-trump.

South led his last spade, forcing West to part with his heart, and cashed the club queen. This was a stepping-stone squeeze, for a diamond lead now used West's ace as a stepping-stone to score the club ace at the finish, making the contract.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, East 1NT, South 1♠, West 2NT. West led the club ten.

The only fatal lead was a club, and it happened that that was an easy choice for West. With little hope, South played low from the dummy and East took the king. He shifted disastrously to a spade, failing to draw the inference from the bidding that South must be missing two aces.

Grateful for the reprieve, South took all but one of his spades and reached this ending:



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Australia 0014-991-477	+ Costa Rica 001-487-187	Indonesia 1-800-45-3001	000-0016	+ United Kingdom 000-800-877	000-800-877
+ Austria 002-803-014	+ Cyprus 001-487-187	+ Ireland 001-487-187	000-0016	+ Russia 8-095-65-633	8-095-65-633
Bahamas 1-800-395-2111	+ Czech Republic 001-487-187	+ Japan 001-487-187	000-0016	Δ United Kingdom 000-800-877	000-800-877
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Oh Yes, the Meeting Is in the Mail

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

TRY to phone anybody these days and the chances are you'll get an earful of the xylophone version of "Greensleeves," or a low-fi rendering of "The Four Seasons" by the Muzak Symphony Orchestra. Then the doom-laden words: "He's in a meeting. I can't disturb him." Or the pompous: "He is in conference." Yes, yes, our check is in the mail. Of course, it all depends what you mean by "meeting" or "conference." Some executives are perpetually in meetings, it seems, whenever

means to an end. "We are, therefore we meet." Or vice versa. The conference year for the typical executive might start in London with "Megatrends for Corporate Planners" at the Ritz. Then on to Paris for "Meeting the Japanese Challenge" at the Crillon, then down to Monaco for the perennially popular "Currency Futures" seminar at the Casino. Then perhaps to Florence for the "Cash-Flow Festival," and moving on to Davos, Switzerland, for winter-sports talks in the snow with business leaders and politicians. Any remaining gaps

said. In a refined form, this involves distributing "minutes" to folks who thought they'd simply been chatting in your office, or while traveling. You can formalize any kind of discussion by calling it a meeting. ("Come in, Howard, we're having a meeting.") Or, "You remember that meeting we had on the flight from Paris the other day?"

Keeping the initiative is the essence of meetingmanship. You need to consider where you're going to meet. ("The venue is the message," as Marshall McLuhan might have said.) The approach might be casual: "Your office or mine?" Or, "I've managed to get the boardroom." Or more authoritative: "I've decided we ought to join the others in Cleveland." You also need to decide whether to turn up early — which may involve changing the time at the last moment ("I thought we'd start early, Howard; I'll fill you in later.") or late ("Sorry I'm late, Howard, would you quickly recap?") Or not at all.

Which tactic you use will depend on who is in the chair. Some meetings are leaderless when they start — a chairman emerging by dint of rank or strength of personality. A useful role is that of "shadow chairman," speaking, as it were, from the back benches. This is often done as a prelude to a meeting within a meeting. But perhaps the ultimate ploy is to chair a meeting consisting of your boss and other heavy hitters. Do this through a "planned crisis," for which, of course, you provide a miraculous solution.

You may also need to decide whether to make your presentation on slides, an overhead projector or on a flip-chart (this works well for brainstorming, when you control the meeting by selectively writing down what people say) or with your new laptop with split-screen color graphics.

Whether you decide to take notes — or ostentatiously not to take notes — may depend on the kind of "statement" you want to make. A similar effect can be achieved at an international conference by using or not using the earphones for simultaneous translation. Or you might want to plug in your Walkman.

You must consider too whether to hand out copies of your presentation before, during, or after the meeting or conference, and to whom. Tactics may dictate whether you adjourn for lunch, work right through, or send out for sandwiches.



Illustration by IHT

The Frequent Traveler

or you try to get hold of them. This can mean almost anything. Either they are nattering with their secretary, or someone else's secretary, on another line, in with the boss, gone for lunch, not back from lunch, gone for the day, trying out their new waterwings in the company tank or truly engaged in motivating the troops at a cost-effective little resort on the Costa Escuraganza. You may be passed from one answering machine to another or else patched through to a mobile. Even if you do manage to speak to a person and in real time, you may find that the guy you want is sitting across the aisle in business class, on the way to the same conference.

According to a recent report by the Blue Skies Research Institute in Broken Springs, Colorado, 50 percent of business travelers are on their way to some kind of conference. If you take meetings into account, this figure approaches 100 percent — especially for top management.

During the recession, many companies find that instead of firing people it's more cost-effective to send them out on the conference circuit — a question of balancing travel costs against that of golden, or even pewter, handshakes.

Moreover, companies are finding that they can cut overhead costs by allocating one office to several executives. There are special computer programs for this. Inventory control software has been found useful in working out the probability of any one executive needing the office on a given day.

Meetingmanship requires a strategic and tactical approach, depending on whether you're talking conferences or meetings. Conferences differ from meetings, mainly because they are occasions when you are talked at rather than talking among. If you follow. They come in several guises: from management development seminars, new product launches and sales meetings to association jamborees. (You even get conferences for conference organizers.) Conferences are a way of wasting everybody's time away from the office and form an integral part of "Management by Absence," while meetings are a great way of wasting other people's time when in the office ("Management by Pre-emption"). Successful conferences and meetings are an end in themselves, rather than a

can easily be filled at one of the nonstop seminars at the Management Center Europe in Brussels.

There are many motives for attending a conference: escapism, selling, buying, looking for a client, keeping an eye on a client, looking for a job, looking for somebody to fill a job, or plain honest-to-goodness self-aggrandizement. After all, the theme of a conference is simply a convenient and plausible matrix to act out personal needs and fantasies.

They are also a good excuse for holding impromptu board meetings in the absence of a fellow director who wasn't able to make it to the conference, poor guy.

This is an egregious example of the "invisible agenda" (somewhat similar to the "invisible organization" within the company) where executives are able to meet and conspire in those inglorious after-hours sessions far from the daily pressures of the office.

Meanwhile, back in the office, there are many variations to this gambit. You have "shadow meetings" (meetings within meetings) when a caucus, or a breakaway group, has its own meeting and subverts the official one ("Management by Destabilization"). A related gambit is to invite as many people as you can who have no interest whatsoever, nor any conceivable contribution to make, while excluding people you don't want, either by calling the meeting in their absence or simply forgetting to circulate their copy of the agenda.

The same goes for minutes. Minutes are best written before the meeting and circulated to a select few. They reflect what you have decided, rather than what the participants

LUNCH meetings are still popular in countries like Britain and France. But you have sometimes to be careful not to appear too lavish. Any hint of hedonism these days is likely to invoke the combined wrath of Mammon and the shareholders.

The ultimate conference style is to teleconference from a yacht cruising in the Caribbean. But telephone meetings have a unique sense of urgency and putative fulfillment, especially from an overseas subsidiary. (The number one rule for business travelers is never to do business in the country you are visiting, but always be on the phone to somewhere else.) You don't have to buy lunch. And you can always get somebody to say you are in a meeting or a conference.

AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
AIR CANADA	Seoul/Vancouver	Aeroplan members earn triple mileage with business-class and full-fare economy tickets and double points with discounted economy tickets. Until June 30.
AIR INDIA	London to India	Two-for-one for full-fare first- and business-class passengers to Delhi and Bombay and for onward connections on domestic flights.
AIR LANKA	London to Dubai	Two-for-one in business class when you pay full fare. Until June 30.
AIR NAMIBIA	London to South Africa/Namibia	Half-price partner ticket when flying business class to Johannesburg, Cape Town and Windhoek.
AIR UK	London to Germany/Denmark	Passengers paying full fare on a round-trip from Stansted airport to Düsseldorf, Munich, Frankfurt or Copenhagen can claim a free Pentax PC-100 35mm camera. Until June 30.
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS	Japan	Members of Program A frequent-flier program can now earn free tickets on any of ANA's 78 domestic routes or for accommodation at 28 ANA hotels throughout Japan — in addition to free international tickets and upgrades.
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS	Europe to Tokyo	ANA Card Europe members making a round-trip in business class from Europe to Tokyo earn 40,000 mileage points — plus an economy Europe-Tokyo round-trip ticket or a "positive upgrade coupon" to business class. Until July 31.
CATHAY PACIFIC	Hong Kong	Passengers who are not Marco Polo Club members now have access to new business-class lounge at Kai Tak, when boarding for flights longer than 2 hours from Hong Kong.
HYATT	Spain	Hyatt La Manga Club Resort in Murcia and the Hotel Villa Magna in Madrid offer a Discover Spain package. Three nights at the Villa Magna in a double room including Continental breakfast, dinner, plus one night at La Manga Club Resort, costs 42,850 pesetas (\$310) per person.
NORTHWEST AIRLINES	Britain to United States	Two-for-one for business-class full-fare round-trip to Boston. Until May 31. Automatic upgrade (subject to availability) for full-fare business- and economy-class passengers to nearly 200 destinations in North America. Until further notice.
NORTHWEST AIRLINES	United States to Asia	WorldPerks members earn 9,400 bonus points for round-trip travel on certain trans-Pacific flights. Until July 15.
SABENA	Nice to Brussels	Promotional round-trip fare of 1,290 French francs. Until June 15.
SINGAPORE AIRLINES	London to Singapore	First- and business-class passengers taking SIA's 12:30 flight from Heathrow can claim a night's free accommodation at Raffles Hotel. Until June 30.
TAP	London to Portugal	Half-price partner ticket when you buy round-trip in business class. Same deal during specific periods on lowest economy fare. Until Oct. 31.
THAI AIRWAYS	Worldwide	Royal Orchid Plus members flying first or business class on international sectors can earn up to 150 percent bonus miles. Until Sept. 30.
VIRGIN ATLANTIC	London to San Francisco	Round-trip fare of £299 (\$445) for outbound travel between May 17 and June 30. Inbound travel must be completed by July 17 and include a Saturday night stay.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

THE ARTS GUIDE

BELGIUM
Brussels
Musée d'Art Moderne, tel: (2) 513-9630, closed Mondays. To June 12: "Homage to a Henry" by Henri Van der Velden. 200 paintings, pastels, drawings and watercolors representing street scenes, landscapes and portraits.

BRITAIN
Oxford
Ashmolean Museum, tel: (865) 278010, closed Mondays. To Aug. 14: "Arthur Evans: Life and Times." Commemorates the centenary of the archaeologist's first visit to Crete, and places him in the social and intellectual climate of his age. The exhibition features photographs documenting the Knossos excavations and restorations, as well as letters and sketches.

FRANCE
Paris
Musée National Fernand Léger, tel: 33-65-63-61, closed Tuesdays. To June 30: "Fernand Léger dans les Collections Publiques et Privées 1905-1955." Features paintings and drawings from the French painter's early Cubist period, as well as works celebrating machinery and still lifes.

GERMANY
Cologne
Kölnerisches Stadtmuseum, tel: (221) 221-23-32, closed Mondays. To June 18: "Rote Kapelle: Ein Porträt der Widerstandsgruppe in Photographien und Selbstzeugnissen." More than 300 photographs and documents on the anti-Nazi Red Orchestra group, giving a new view of wartime Germany.

NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum, tel: (20) 570-5200, open daily. Continuing To May 29: "Pierre Puvis de Chavannes." More than 150 portraits, still lifes, landscapes and drawings by the French painter (1824-1898).

NETHERLANDS
Rotterdam
The Museum of Ethnology, tel: (10) 41-11-055, closed Mondays. To Feb. 28: "Venda: Contemporary Art From South Africa." The Venda, originally a South African farming people, live in the northern part of the Transvaal. Dreams, myths and contemporary history are the sources of inspiration for the Venda artists and the exhibits include large painted wooden sculptures of human beings, animals and fantasy figures.

NORWAY
Bergen
42nd Bergen International Festival, tel: 47-51 216-100. May 25 to June 6: Opera and ballet performances include Dario Fo's production of Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia," and orchestral and choral concerts.

PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Museu Nacional do Teatro, tel: 757-25-47, open daily To Sept. 30. "The Classics in Lisbon." Displays the history of staging classics in Lisbon. Plays by Molière, Shakespeare, Sophocles, Gil Vicente and others, are reviewed in their successive versions.

SPAIN
Barcelona
Fundació La Caixa, tel: (93) 404-6073, closed Mondays. To July 10: "Tàpies." A retrospective of the works of Greek-born artist Tàpies, one of the main representatives of kinetic art, who uses the movement of air and the forces of magnetism and electricity to give life to his sculptures.

SWITZERLAND
Martigny
Fondation Pierre Gianadda, tel: (26) 22-39-78, open daily. Continuing To June 12: "Dessins et Aquilles des Collections Suisses et du Musée Rodin." Features a lesser-known aspect of the French sculptor's work with 66 drawings, sketches, prints and watercolors.

UNITED STATES
Chicago
Art Institute, tel: (312) 443-3600, open daily. To July 10: "I Tell My Heart: The Art of Horace Pippin." Features more than 90 of the African-American artist's paintings, drawings and burnt-wood panels, which embrace the cultural history of African Americans in intimate interiors, portraits, landscapes, war scenes and biblical and historical themes.

Houston
Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (713) 639-7300, open daily. To July 24: "Classical Taste in America, 1800-1840." Features more than 250 items — in architecture, sculpture, decorative products as well as literature, music and painting — demonstrating how America was captivated by the classical ideas of Greece and Rome. The Menil Collection, tel: (713) 525-8400, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To July 31: "African Zent: The Sacred Art of Ethiopia." The Christian art of Ethiopia is traced through illuminated manuscripts, icons and metalwork in silver and bronze created between the 13th to the 18th century for the royal court and monasteries.

Los Angeles
Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, tel: A new production of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," conducted by Jiri Kout, with Frederica von Stade, Suniti Jo and Helmut Berger-Tuna. Six performances between May 29 and June 12.

Museum of Contemporary Art, tel: (213) 626-6222, closed Mondays. To June 19: "Traveling." A few of the provocative, minimal works of the Cuban-born painter, Felix Gonzalez-Torres who uses various media, including sculpture, photography, works on paper. His major bodies of work are stacks of printed sheets of paper, fields of wrapped candies, strings of white lights.

New York
Metropolitan Museum, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. To July 24: "American Impressionism and Realism: The Painting of Modern Life, 1865-1915." Illuminates the similarities as well as the differences among the painters and paintings of the two groups and focuses on the themes explored by each movement: The country, the city and the home. The exhibition includes works by John Singer Sargent, Mary Cassatt, Childe Hassam, John Sloan and George Bellows. Also to Sept. 5: "William de Kooning: Paintings." To honor the 90th birthday of the artist, 76 paintings will be on view mapping his career from the 1930s to the mid-1980s.

Pasadena
Norton Simon Museum, tel: (818) 449-6840, open Thursday through Sunday. To July 31: "A Tale of Three Muses: Music, Poetry and Art in India and Nepal." How music and poetry manifested itself in the visual arts of India and Nepal.

San Francisco
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (415) 252-4000, closed Mondays. To June 17: "In the Spirit of Fluxus." The Fluxus art movement has been called "the most radical and experimental art movement of the 1960s." On show is work from such artists as George Brecht, Geoffrey Hendricks, Melan Krizak, Larry Miller and Yoko Ono.

Washington
National Museum of American Art, tel: (202) 357-2247, open daily. To August 29: "North American Wildflowers: Watercolors by Mary Vaux Walcott." 50 watercolors by the American naturalist, explorer and artist, and photographer Mary Vaux Walcott (1860-1940).

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CLOSING SOON

To May 15: "Korean Art of the Eighteenth Century: Splendor and Simplicity." Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Washington.

To May 15: "Au Temps des Shoguns: Les Arts Decoratifs de l'Epoque Mo-Lee Arts Japon." La Tour Japonaise, Brussels.

To May 16: "Fallini: Costumes and Fashions." Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Luigi Pecci, Prato, Italy.

To May 17: "Three Masters of the Bauhaus: Lyonel Feininger, Vasily Kandinsky and Paul Klee." Museum of Modern Art, New York.

To May 22: "Fairy-tale Motifs in Czech Art around 1900." Kinsky Palace, Prague.

May 11 1994

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MARKET DIARY

Dollar Edges Down Amid Uncertainty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar edged lower against other major currencies on Thursday, held in a narrow range by conflicting sentiments about the U.S. economy.

The dollar closed Thursday at 1.6663 Deutsche marks, down

Foreign Exchange

slightly from 1.6683 DM on Wednesday, and at 104.25 yen, down from 104.250 yen.

Nick Stamenkovich, a currency analyst at DKB International, said that even though the U.S. producer price index report for April, showing falling wholesale prices, had calmed inflation fears to a degree, this was not enough to stop the Federal Reserve Board from moving to tighten U.S. policy in the short term. Such a move would have positive implications for the dollar.

He said he expected the dollar to "trade around current levels" until the meeting of the Fed's policy-setting Open Market Committee.

"Bonds jumped and that helped the dollar," said Kevin Lawrie, foreign exchange manager at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. "We're seeing some capital flow back into Treasuries."

The U.S. currency has been pressed in recent days by falling Treasury bond prices, which have caused capital to flow away from the United States.

Mark Capletoe of Barclays de

Zoe Wadd said the inflation data "doesn't really change anything for the market," with most now looking for the next FOMC meeting on Tuesday to signal a rise of 25 basis points in the federal funds rate and a rise of 50 basis points in the discount rate.

Dealers said that the dollar had also benefited from comments by Robert Part, a Federal Reserve System governor, who indicated that interest rates would have to be tightened in order to move Fed policy to a neutral stance.

The pound maintained its firm tone late in the session, underpinned by news of a narrower-than-expected British trade deficit in February, dealers said. The currency was quoted at \$1.4908, up from \$1.4963 on Wednesday.

Mr. Stamenkovich said that although the headline deficit was lower than many had been expecting, the underlying performance in the British economy remained weak.

News of the death of John Smith, the opposition Labor Party leader, also provided support for sterling because it was perceived as deflecting attention from the ruling Conservative Party ahead of the European elections in early June, he said.

The dollar closed at 5.7155 French francs, down slightly from a close on Wednesday at 5.7210 francs, and it was trading little changed from Wednesday levels at 1.4243 Swiss francs.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

MARKETS: Calm on Inflation

Continued from Page 11

tion storage and retrieval systems said it expected to report its first revenue from its long-delayed iceberg storage system.

The gap rose 3% to 45% after reporting a 53 percent gain in first-quarter earnings. The San Francisco

U.S. Stocks

co-based clothing retailer said it earned \$63.5 million in the quarter on sales of \$757.2 million.

Great Lakes Chemical lost 3 1/2% to 55% in active trading. An analyst at Lehman Brothers reduced her earnings estimate for the company.

Borland International fell 1 1/2% to 10 in heavy over-the-counter trading after the personal computer and software company said it would delay releasing results for the fourth quarter of its financial year.

Telefonos de México's American depositary receipts fell 1 1/2% to 2 1/2% in trading with gains in Mexico's Bolsa index. The Mexican telephone company is a key component of the Bolsa, which gained 2.52 percent Thursday.

Full House Resorts rose 3/4% to 5 1/4%

after Lee Iacocca, the former chairman of Chrysler, signed a letter of intent to buy a 9 percent stake in the Deadwood, South Dakota, company.

Another gaming company, President Riverboat Casinos, gained 2 1/2% to 10% after Missouri legislators approved a bill allowing tables and video slot machines aboard riverboat casinos on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

3DO, the video-game-machine design company, rose 1 1/2% to 16% after it said its fourth-quarter loss narrowed as the company took in revenue from licensing fees.

Au Bon Pain advanced 1 1/2% to 18% on a buy recommendation from Smith Barney Shearson after it reported an increase in first-quarter net income.

Champion Parts, the maker of replacement parts for cars, trucks and farm equipment, dropped 3/4% to 3% after posting a loss for the first quarter.

(AP, Bloomberg)

For investment information

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every Saturday in the IHT

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

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Profit Jumps At Grand Met, But Sales Slip

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC said Thursday its pretax earnings jumped nearly 10 percent as improved food sales outweighed slumping demand for alcoholic drinks.

The food and beverage conglomerate, which owns Burger King, Häagen-Daz and Smirnoff vodka, earned a pretax profit of \$665 million in the first six months of its fiscal year, compared with \$407 million in the comparable year-ago period.

The company said operating profit from its branded food division rose to \$147 million on sales of \$1.67 billion, up from profit of \$127 million on sales of \$1.61 billion the previous year. Food retailing profit rose to \$73 million from \$61 million.

But profit at its International Distillers & Vintners unit fell to \$254 million from \$258 million as sales slipped to \$1.661 billion from \$1.675 billion.

Sir Allen Sheppard, the chairman of Grand Met, said he was pleased with the results, especially the positive impact from the economic recovery in the United States. But struggling economies in Europe and other markets kept the company's outlook cautious.

The company's shares tumbled nearly 6 percent on disappoint-

ment with the results, finishing at 4.56 pence on Thursday.

Analysts said they were disappointed mostly with the drop in profits in the distilling division.

"Obviously the North American market for IDV is a little worse than we thought," Colin Davis, a brewery analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co., said of the distilling division's results.

The distilling division's North American earnings slumped 1 percent, contrasting analysts' expectations for 4 percent increase. Almost 50 percent of the distilling division's sales by volume are concentrated in North America.

To improve profitability, the distilling division lowered its U.S. stockpiles. That move reduced profit in the first half and will result in a one-time pretax charge of \$40 million for fiscal 1994.

"The North American charge was a big surprise," Mr. Davis said.

Adding to the distilling division's problems, Grand Met lost the rights to distribute best-selling Absolut Vodka and Grand Marier liqueur in the United States.

Seagram Co. had been expected to assume the distribution rights to Absolut after September, but the companies agreed instead to transfer the brand in January 1994.

Despite the problems at distilling division, Grand Met raised its first-half dividend by 6.2 percent, to 15 pence.

(AFP Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Sun Shines on Swedish Banks

Nordic Lenders Are Emerging From Crisis

STOCKHOLM — Two of Sweden's largest commercial banks, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Svenska Handelsbanken, seem to be leading Nordic banks in a race for recovery from the heavy losses of recent years.

The two Swedish banks, which reported strong first-quarter results in recent weeks, may be best positioned for a resurgence among many Scandinavian banks just now regaining their footing after widespread speculative lending during the 1980s, particularly in real estate, precipitated the worst region-wide banking crisis in history, analysts said.

A major reason for the optimism on the Swedish banks, added some observers, is that unlike many other Scandinavian banks, they avoided succumbing to government control when bankruptcy loomed as a real possibility.

Two large Norwegian banks, for example, Den norske Bank AS and Christiania Bank Og Kreditkasse, are now state-controlled, after their deep-in-the-red balance sheets of several years ago were rescued by the Norwegian government. Oslo pumped 22 billion kroner (\$3 billion) into the country's banking sector to keep it afloat, and now owns 87 percent of Denb and 69 percent of Christiania.

DNB plans a capital expansion of about 2 billion kroner within the next month, the first step in its privatization aimed at cutting the state's stake to about 70 percent. Christiania made a similar issue late last year.

Bo Engstrom, a banking analyst at James Capel & Co. in Stockholm, said he had sharply upgraded his forecasts for SE Banken and Handelsbanken, but that he saw some uncertainties ahead.

"It's been about saving your own skin in recent years, so we shall see now what follows this phase, when they've got control over their loan losses," he said. "They prioritize different things, these banks; broadly speaking, Handelsbanken puts costs first and SE Banken puts income first."

In this year's first quarter, SE Banken reported net profit of 1.38 billion kroner (\$177 million), compared with a loss of 608 million kroner in the comparable quarter last year. Handelsbanken's net operating profit more than tripled, to 1.24 billion

kroner, from 316 million kroner in the first quarter of 1993.

Analysts say the shares of the two companies are undervalued by the market, and that they should provide returns near the European sector average in 1994.

For SE Banken, for example, which made a pretax profit of 679 million kroner in 1993, James Capel this week raised its 1994 full-year forecast to 2.6 billion kroner from a previous estimate of 1.9 billion.

A major reason for the optimism on SE Banken and Handelsbanken is that they avoided government control.

billions kroner. That corresponds to earnings per share of 4.8 kroner, up from the previous forecast of 3.5 kroner.

For Handelsbanken, analysts are forecasting 1994 net earnings of around 4.5 billion kroner, or 13.5 kroner per share. Handelsbanken shares closed at 111 kroner on Wednesday, up from 107, while SE Banken shares closed Wednesday at 53 kroner, unchanged from Tuesday. The Stockholm Stock Exchange was closed on Thursday.

Both of these banks were at the peak of their difficulties in 1992, with Handelsbanken charging 8 billion kroner against earnings for loan losses that year, and SE Banken booking 10.9 billion kroner to cover its bad-debt costs.

After first turning to the state for aid, both banks managed to avoid government ownership by completing large rights issues in the autumn of 1993, taking swift advantage of a phase of strength and intense foreign interest in the Stockholm bourse.

Other Swedish banks were less lucky. Gota Bank and Nordbanken collapsed and are now only starting to return to health following a forced merger by the state. Finnish and Norwegian banks have also recovered more slowly.

VW Names New Board Members At SEAT

Bloomberg Business News

MADRID — Ferdinand Piëch, chairman of Volkswagen AG, reorganized the directors of SEAT at a board meeting on Thursday, but he stopped short of replacing the Spanish subsidiary's president.

Juan Llorens will remain at the helm of SEAT, or Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo SA, in spite of considerable speculation that Mr. Piëch intended to replace him at the special meeting of the board held in Barcelona.

"What has happened is they've put together a young, cohesive, aggressive team that has total support of the Volkswagen group and strengthens the position of president Juan Llorens," said Rafael Casas, spokesman for SEAT.

Although Mr. Llorens will stay, Mr. Piëch made three appointments to the board who are expected to be loyal to VW and to José Ignacio López de Arriortua, the controversial VW vice president known for his expertise in cutting costs.

The vice president for finance, Roland Schober, was replaced by Luiz Claassen, a 31-year-old who had been a member of the task force named by Mr. Piëch in March to reorganize SEAT.

SEAT posted a loss of 1.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion) in 1993, accounting for nearly all the losses suffered in 1993 by Volkswagen AG, which were calculated at 1.9 billion DM.



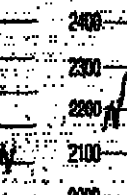
"SEAT has been run as a hands-off operation, and last year they were given a bit of breathing space," said Glen Liddy of Kleinwort Benson Securities in London. "The implication to date is that they have failed to come up with the goods. They've failed to meet their projections."

Those projections have often been overly optimistic. Mr. Piëch had even considered using SEAT's former management over last year's income projections, according to an interview published in the Spanish daily El País in January.

Mr. Piëch accused SEAT of estimating 1993 losses at 150 million DM while concealing internal reports that showed losses that were really 10 times that figure.

VW put together a rescue package valued at 1.2 billion DM to bail out the Spanish subsidiary, and it implemented a series of strict cost-cutting measures.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
D J F M A M 1993 1994	D J F M A M 1993 1994	D J F M A M 1993 1994		
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	Closed	412.57	
Brussels	Stock Index	Closed	7,821.41	
Frankfurt	DAX	Closed	2,243.53	
Frankfurt	FAZ	Closed	848.70	
Helsinki	HEX	Closed	1,539.56	
London	Financial Times 90	2,494.28	2,491.50	+0.11
London	FTSE 100	3,157.89	3,130.50	+0.88
Madrid	General Index	322.32	320.60	+0.44
Milan	MIB	1,296.06	1,307.00	-0.84
Paris	CAC 40	Closed	2,176.74	
Stockholm	Aktiesvarden	Closed	1,866.25	
Vienne	Stock Index	Closed	N/A	
Zurich	SBS	Closed	936.37	

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Microsoft	0.50	5.0	20	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Apple	0.20	4.0	25	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Oracle	0.10	3.0	30	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Sun Microsystems	0.05	2.0	40	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novell	0.05	2.0	40	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Lotus Development	0.05	2.0	40	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Intuit	0.05	2.0	40	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Parsons Technology	0.05	2.0	40	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Veritas Software	0.05	2.0	40	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	3M	0.50	4.0	20	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Eastman Kodak	0.40	3.5	22	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Amgen	0.30	3.0	25	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Genentech	0.20	2.5	30	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.10	2.0	40	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	Johnson & Johnson	0.50	4.0	20	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.40	3.5	22	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.30	3.0	25	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.20	2.5	30	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.10	2.0	40	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

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Diving watch, water-resistant to 200 metres. Mechanical self-winding or quartz movement. Metal bracelet with safety clasp or water-resistant sharkskin strap. Five year international limited guarantee.

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
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12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
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12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Merck & Co.	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Abbott Laboratories	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Novartis	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Roche	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Schering-Plough	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95
12	100	95	Pfizer	0.05	1.5	50	100	95	95	95

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U.S. and Japan Moving To Restart Trade Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — The frozen trade negotiations between Japan and the United States seemed likely to thaw on Thursday as officials from both sides of the Pacific said the governments wanted the talks to resume.

Japanese officials said Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa would meet Warren M. Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, before the Group of Seven industrial countries summit in July. Mr. Kakizawa telephoned Mr. Christopher late Wednesday, the officials said, securing an invitation to visit Washington ahead of the summit, which is to be held in Naples.

In February, America and Japan broke off their so-called framework talks after President Bill Clinton and Morihiro Hosokawa, the former prime minister, failed to resolve significant differences over measuring progress.

The talks were aimed at opening Japanese markets in four areas: government procurement of medical equipment, telecommunications, insurance and automobiles. The United States wants progress in opening the market to be measured by objective standards, but Japan has maintained that estab-

lishing desired market shares — a likely criterion — would be contrary to principles of free trade.

Mr. Kakizawa also met Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, on Thursday to discuss resuming trade talks. Officials quoted Mr. Kakizawa as saying, "Acting as a go-between, I would like to make every effort to convince other Japanese ministers to resume the negotiations before the summit."

Mr. Mondale was said to have replied that the United States shared "the same hope."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Mondale and Trade Minister Eijiro Hata agreed that both nations should make efforts to get the stalled trade negotiations back on track.

Separately, Yotaro Kobayashi, the head of Fuji Xerox Co. and acting chairman of the Japan-U.S. Business Council, said Japan should devise its own objective criteria as a means of restarting the trade talks.

Mr. Kobayashi said it was "not a difficult task" to make a qualitative evaluation of U.S. access to Japanese markets by employing some acceptable yardstick to measure progress.

The United States and Japan had agreed to objective criteria in July

1993 when then-Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa met with Mr. Clinton, and it should be possible for the two nations to agree to a "mutually desired state," Mr. Kobayashi said.

Mr. Clinton clearly stated in the wake of the collapse of the trade talks in February that America was not demanding "numerical targets," and Mr. Kobayashi questioned why the Japanese government did not take up on this point to pursue alternative.

Mr. Kobayashi also said the Japanese side should take the initiative in coming up with workable criteria, adding that it would be more effective if the private sector in both countries, rather than the governments, took up the issue. He said a task force of the Japan-U.S. Business Council was working to come up with suggestions for objective criteria in time for the Group of Seven summit in July.

Despite the signs of progress on Thursday, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata told Parliament that the U.S. call for objective criteria of measuring the progress contradicted his goal of streamlining government regulations.

(AFP, Knight-Ridder, AP)

India's New Rules Expected to Lure Foreign Investors

Reuters
BOMBAY — India's decision to impose restrictions on corporate Euroissuances will help it control the inflow of foreign currency and keep overseas investors interested in the country's reforming economy, analysts said Thursday.

They said macroeconomic pressures, such as inflation and currency management, had forced the government to impose controls on Euroissuances, which Indian companies have used to tap overseas funding sources.

"The restrictions have been imposed to balance the need of Indian companies to raise foreign currency with macroeconomic pressures on the government," said Mark Bullough, managing director of Jardine Fleming India Securities Ltd.

He said the government probably viewed the fall in the prices of overseas-listed shares and postponement of a \$1 billion offering from the overseas telephone monopoly Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. as indicators that Euroissuances could not be allowed to operate in an entirely liberalized environment.

India's finance ministry on Wednesday announced new rules for issue of global depositary receipts and foreign currency convertible bonds, including limits on how companies can use the funds raised.

An official statement said each company would be allowed to make only one Euroissuance per year, with a 12-month gap between issues. Issues by any group would be limited to two per year.

Officials were quoted by local newspapers as saying the total amount raised would be restricted to \$2.5 billion a year.

Analysts in Bombay and London said the rules would keep foreign investors interested by controlling the supply of Indian paper.

"This will weed out the weaker issues," said Brijesh Koshal, president of Atash Securities Ltd. "It will also make issue managers more discerning about which companies they take to the Euro market."

The change will keep many smaller companies that had

China Calls Mobil Plan Illegal

The Associated Press
BEIJING — China on Thursday called Mobil Corp.'s oil exploration contract with Vietnam illegal, plunging a second U.S. oil company into a Chinese-Vietnamese dispute over the South China Sea.

Mobil signed the contract in late April to explore the seabed in an area called the Blue Dragon field, just west of the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

China, Vietnam and four other countries claim all or part of the islands and their adjacent waters, and China reiterated its claim Thursday.

"The Blue Dragon area belongs to the adjacent waters," said Wu Jianmin, a spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry. He said that any contracts between Vietnam and foreign companies to explore for oil in those waters encroached on China's sovereignty and were illegal.

The situation is the mirror image of the dispute surrounding an exploration contract between China and the U.S.-based Crestone Energy Corp. Crestone signed a contract in 1992 to explore an area in the Spratly Islands called Wan'an Bei 21. Despite protests from Vietnam, Crestone said last month that it had begun survey work with "full support and protection from China."

Vietnam also has vigorously protested China's claim to the area contracted to Mobil. A Foreign Ministry statement this week said the Blue Dragon field was "entirely under Vietnam's sovereignty."

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	21000
12000	2400	20000
11000	2300	19000
10000	2200	18000
9000	2100	17000
8000	2000	16000
7000	1900	15000
6000	1800	14000
5000	1700	13000
4000	1600	12000
3000	1500	11000
2000	1400	10000
1000	1300	9000
0	1200	8000
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8,878.86	8,906.16
Singapore Straits Times	2,280.41	2,261.22
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,041.40	2,034.60
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,224.24	20,150.13
Kuala Lumpur Composite	996.92	1,008.67
Bangkok SET	1,232.72	1,235.78
Seoul Composite Stock	952.45	948.91
Taipei Weighted Price	6,004.36	6,024.47
Manila PSE	2,949.16	2,952.27
Jakarta Stock Index	Closed	485.53
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,083.50	2,063.84
Bombay National Index	1,827.79	1,837.34

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., the Australian publisher, said higher advertising had helped boost profit by 148 percent, to 117 million Australian dollars (\$84 million), in the nine months ended March 31.
- Bridge Oil Ltd. of Australia said that a takeover bid by Parker & Parsley Petroleum Co. of the United States valued at 294 million Australian dollars was "totally inadequate" and advised shareholders not to sell.
- Vietnam plans to dissolve or merge unprofitable state enterprises as part of the second phase of a restructuring plan for the public sector. A circular ordered all heavily indebted or bankrupt enterprises not already restructured to prepare for dissolution or merger.
- Cambodia has proposed new taxes on salaries, company profit, construction licenses and land in a bid to broaden its revenue base.
- Iran has proposed joint ventures with South Korea to build a natural gas pipeline from Iran to Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan.
- Australia's seasonally adjusted jobless rate fell to 10.1 percent in April from 10.3 percent in the previous month. The rate compares with 10.7 percent in April 1993.

Reuters, AFP, AP, Bloomberg

Economy Crimps Japan's Tool Firms

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — For the first time in 29 years, Amada Co. and Toyota Machine Works Ltd., two leading Japanese machine-tool makers, reported Thursday losses at the end of their financial years. The companies blamed the slides on drastic cutbacks in capital investment among cash-strapped Japanese manufacturers.

Amada, which makes equipment to cut, stamp and bend metal, Thursday reported a loss of 4.33 billion yen (\$42 million) for the year ended March 31. Toyota Machine Works, which produces power-actuating components and axes for Toyota Motors Co., as well as various machine tools, announced a loss of 3.43 billion yen for the same period.

Both companies' fortunes are tied to the health of the Japanese economy. When times are hard, as they have been in Japan for the past three years, manufacturers do not purchase the equipment that tool-makers produce. "They have really been hammered by the weakness in domestic demand," said Peter Hawley, an industry analyst at Smith New Court Securities in Tokyo.

The same might be said for the entire machine-tool industry in Japan, analysts said. Through the end of March, orders to major Japanese machine-tool makers had fallen for 40 straight months, according to the Japan Machine Tool Builders Association, a trade group. Machine-tool orders during the 1993 financial year, which ends March 31, totaled 515.72 billion yen, just 37 percent of 1990's peak of 1.39 trillion yen, the association said.

"The future remains very unclear, making it difficult to make forecasts," said Saburo Shimizu, Amada's managing director. "It could still be painful." Mr. Amada predicted sales in 1994 of 75.0 billion yen, down from 81.26 billion yen in 1993, and he projected a current operating loss of 2.3 billion yen.

Toyota Machine Works' forecast was more optimistic. The company projected a profit of 1.0 billion yen for the year ending March 31, with sales of 132.0 billion yen. Sales in the past financial year were 133.67 yen.

Amada spokesmen also said the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar had hurt export sales, which account for about 20 percent of the company's overall revenues. Amada and Toyota are also instituting cost-cutting programs aimed at bolstering profits.

While some analysts say that the next half year looks grim in Japan, others forecast that the nation's economy would begin a slow recovery later this year.

Citizen Watch Reports Drop in Profit
Citizen Watch Co. said Thursday its pretax profit fell 38 percent, to 10.5 billion yen, in the year ending March 31, and it forecast flat earnings for the current year, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

Sales dropped 7 percent, to 234 billion yen, for the year and are expected to fall to 215 billion yen this year, the company said.

SCREEN: South Koreans Ready to Challenge Japanese Hold on Flat-Panel Display Business

Continued from Page 11
such screens, mainly personal-computer companies, already buy Korean memory chips.

"We have some strengths here," said Lee Sang Wan, executive director of Samsung's LCD operation and formerly a leader of its memory chip work. "We can use our memory chip infrastructure."

The United States government announced last month that it would encourage U.S. companies to build factories to produce flat-panel screens. The screens are viewed as vital for the military, in aircraft cockpits, for example, as well as for the commercial electronics industry.

American companies have the basic technology but have been reluctant to spend the hundreds of millions of dollars needed to build a large-scale screen factory.

But if the Koreans successfully break into the computer-screen business, it could lessen the resolve of the Americans to do so.

This is what happened in memory chips. In the late 1980s, some American computer companies were so worried about memory chips that they considered banding together to form an American DRAM manufacturer.

They feared that Japanese companies, which would hold chips from U.S. computer companies or sell them at extremely high prices, began producing the chips, prices dropped, and fears of overdependence on Japan subsided. Instead of being viewed as high-tech components that American industry

had to produce, memory chips are now seen by many U.S. semiconductor companies as commodities, best left to be produced by foreign companies willing to invest huge sums to earn meager profits.

If the purpose of having a U.S. flat-panel industry is to keep the Japanese honest and push prices down, the Koreans could probably accomplish that more quickly and at less cost to Washington.

The United States might still want its own screen industry to satisfy military needs, because screen production will be a rapidly growing high-technology business.

But flat-panel manufacturing, especially after the Korean companies enter, is likely to become a low-profit business like memory chips, the type that American technology companies dislike.

Even without the Korean competition, analysts expect the current shortage of active-matrix displays to give way to a glut in the next one to three years. Right now, because of the shortage, a 10-inch (25-centimeter) color screen can cost notebook computer manufacturers \$1,200 to \$1,400.

But the Japanese companies, led by Sharp Corp. and NEC Corp., are pouring massive investments into increasing capacity. They see such screens, which now constitute a \$3 billion market, as one of the few fast-growing markets available to them.

International Data Corp. estimated that eight Japanese companies would invest \$3 billion to add capacity over the next few years. The company which conducts market research, forecast that production would grow from about 1 million screens in 1993 to more than 7

million in 1996. It predicted supply would catch up with demand this year and screen prices would drop to \$600 to \$800 in 1995. Others said they thought supply would remain tight for a few more years because lower prices would result in a larger market.

With such a ferocious investment binge by the Japanese, it will take a long time for the Koreans to catch up, even with massive investment.

Goldstar, which plans to begin mass production in the middle of 1995, intends to make 500,000 panels its first year. That is a little more than Sharp, the world leader, expects to be producing each month in 1995. By 1997, Mr. Cho said, Goldstar plans to double production, to 1 million screens a year, and will have invested about \$600 million.

Samsung expects to begin production in February and to reach

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THE REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.

THE REPORT is a weekly publication of the International Herald Tribune, providing comprehensive investment information and analysis. It covers a wide range of markets and sectors, offering readers valuable insights into global economic trends and investment opportunities.

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90										

[illegible]

Company	Div	Yld	PE	91	High	Low	Vol	Out
1st Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
2nd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
3rd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
4th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
5th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
6th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
7th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
8th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
9th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
10th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
11th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
12th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
13th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
14th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
15th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
16th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
17th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
18th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
19th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
20th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
21st Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
22nd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
23rd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
24th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
25th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
26th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
27th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
28th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
29th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
30th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
31st Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
32nd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
33rd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
34th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
35th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
36th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
37th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
38th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
39th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
40th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
41st Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
42nd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
43rd Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
44th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
45th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
46th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
47th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
48th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
49th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
50th Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137
51st Nat Bank	1.00	1.9	15	137	137	137	137	137


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12	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
12	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
13	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
14	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
15	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
16	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
17	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
18	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
19	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
20	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
21	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
22	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
23	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
24	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
25	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
26	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
27	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
28	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
29	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
30	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
31	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
32	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
33	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
34	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
35	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
36	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
37	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
38	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
39	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
40	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
41	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
42	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
43	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
44	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
45	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
46	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
47	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
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61	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
62	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
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67	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
68	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
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71	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
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73	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
74	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
75	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
76	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
77	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
78	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
79	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
80	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
81	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
82	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
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99	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				
100	104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid					104	94	Thermid				

Sales figures are monthly. Yearly dividend and low price the previous 52 weeks plus the current week. Last price is the trading day, whenever a split or stock dividend occurred. Dividend or more than 100 cents, the year's high price. Dividend are shown for the next stock split. Unless otherwise noted, all rates of dividend are annual (before taxes) and are the latest declaration.

— = annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
Co = Called.
— = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
— = new yearly high.
— = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
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— = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
— = new yearly high.
— = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
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SPECIAL HEADING:

MAY 27, 1994

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SPORTS

RACING:
Monaco Crash

Continued from Page 1

Wendlinger was given an intravenous injection on the scene and was treated for 15 minutes before being taken by ambulance to Princess Grace Hospital in Monaco. He was later moved to Nice, about 30 kilometers from Monaco.

Race organizers said a brain scan revealed that Wendlinger was suffering from head trauma, a concussion and cerebral swelling. The statement said he had no spinal or abdominal injuries.

"It seems there's a period of luck together and a period of unluck together," said another Austrian driver, Gerhard Berger, who had wrestled with thoughts of retirement after Senna's death. "And it seems the luck period is finished."

More arguments were sure to erupt about the safety of a sport in which speed and danger are the main attractions.

Formula One's governing body, the International Automobile Federation, reacted to the outcry following the deaths of Senna and Ratzenberger by making only minor adjustments to the Monaco circuit, changes that would slow the drivers in the pit area.

Both Senna and Ratzenberger, however, were killed when cars hit the concrete walls at curves in Imola, Italy, and nothing was done about on-track conditions.

In addition to the changes made by FIA, the organization is known, the organizers of the Monaco Grand Prix made some revisions to their circuit. In the tunnel, the safety barriers were painted white and safety lights were installed at the curve where Wendlinger crashed.

Wendlinger, in his fourth year in Formula One, was tied for sixth in the current drivers' championship standings with four points. In his career, he had started 35 Grands Prix, with 12 points and no victories. His best finish was fourth, achieved three times, most recently at San Marino.

In contrast to the tragedies dogging the Grand Prix circuit, the first four days of practice for the May 29 Indianapolis 500 have been the safest in the track's history.

Seventy cars had been driven 6,930 laps — or 17,325 miles — at speeds up to 230 mph with only one minor accident as of Thursday. That accident occurred when Mike Groff's car slid in a patch of oil and hit the wall on Monday. The car, a Lola-Honda, suffered minor damage. Groff escaped with a bruised foot.

But Nigel Mansell, the former Grand Prix driver who has become a star on the IndyCar circuit, said he was still trying to shake the sense of grief and disbelief over the tragic death of his longtime rival, Senna.

"I can honestly say that the last week has been one of the saddest times in my career," Mansell said at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

"Mauricio Gugelmin and I had a little chat," Mansell said of the Brazilian IndyCar rookie, who had raced Formula One with Senna and Mansell.

"Mauricio shared the same home as Senna for 10 years and I raced the last 10 years or more against Senna head to head," said Mansell. "I'm sitting here talking to you this morning and I don't really want to believe it has happened."

He said Senna's death had left a tremendous void in the motor racing world.

"I'd say the situation is dire, not just for Formula One, but dire for motor sports momentarily," Mansell said. "There isn't a driver that hasn't been touched by the horrible, tragic accident that happened last week."

Pole qualifying for the 500 will take place Saturday.

(AP, Reuters, AFP, LAT)



Emergency crews work to free Karl Wendlinger from his car after it hit the barriers as he braked going into a curve on the fastest part of Monte Carlo's street circuit.

Suns, From 20 Points Down, and Knicks Rally for 2-0 Leads



Patrick Ewing stole the ball from Scottie Pippen as the Knicks stole another game from the Bulls in New York.

The Associated Press

Fourth-quarter comebacks were the theme of the night as the Phoenix Suns and New York Knicks took 2-0 leads in their conference semifinals.

The Suns' comeback was the biggest final-period rally in NBA playoff history. Phoenix, which trailed by 19 in the third quarter and 20 early in the fourth, rallied for a 124-117 overtime victory in Houston.

John Starks scored eight consecutive points during an 11-0 fourth-quarter rally that carried New York to a 96-91 victory over Chicago in Madison Square Garden.

Charles Barkley scored 34 points. Kevin Johnson got six of his 27 in overtime and Dan Majerle added 22 as Phoenix won its second straight at The Summit in Houston. Hakeem Olajuwon led the Rockets with 34 points and 17 rebounds.

Only one team, the 1969 Los Angeles Lakers, has rallied to win a seven-game series after losing the first two games at home.

Games 3 and 4 of this best-of-seven series will be played Friday and Sunday in Phoenix, where the Suns have won their last 13 games.

"If we don't win it now, it's our own fault," Barkley said.

Houston was leading, 104-84, with 10 minutes left, but the Rockets got only one more field goal in the quarter, a 3-pointer by Sam Cassell with 2:35 to go. The Suns closed the period with a 24-4 run.

"Coach said there isn't everybody over there who wants to shoot, so when Hakeem got it, we were all over him like a cheap suit," Barkley said. "We've got a lot of 3-point shooters, we got our fastbreak going and we came back."

In Rome, It's
Veni, Vidi and
Vanquished

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

ROME — In the middle of explaining the health of European tennis, Pete Sampras was interrupted by the noise of something like 1,000 tigers all roaring at once.

"There you have it," said Sampras, the world No. 1. "You don't hear that in the States, anyway."

The noise came up Thursday from the furthest dust-orange pit of the Foro Italico grounds, where the small amphitheatre and Mediterranean pines collected and announced the doomed efforts of a 22-year-old Italian named Stefano Pescosolido.

He was going to lose and everyone understood this. He had upset Andre Agassi on Wednesday before anyone had known it was happening. He would lose but his people wanted to revel in him for as long as he was on court. He accepted their newfound

approval with the sad eyes of one who does not live for the moment.

"Every match is different," he said from inside the dark tent where he was taken following the 4-6, 7-5, 6-4 defeat to Jacco Eltingh of the Netherlands. "Anyway, Agassi's tennis is less bothersome than the tennis I was forced to play today, and every match is different."

The biggest names advanced to the quarterfinals: Sampras by 7-6 (10-8), 6-3 over Andre Chesnokov of Russia. No. 3 seed Jim Courier, with difficulty against No. 13 Wayne Ferreira of South Africa, 6-7 (7-3), 6-4, 6-4; and Boris Becker, who continues to have a surprisingly easy time, by 6-3, 6-4 against ninth-seeded Cedric Pioline of France. Though he is concentrating more on the faster and kinder surfaces, Becker spent the previous four weeks practicing on clay with his new coach, Nick Bollettieri.

"It's not every day I win a clay court tournament," said Becker. He has never won one.

No. 2 Michael Stich, who had problems the night before against Alberto Berasategui of Spain in a 2-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-5 escape, got past qualifier Karim Alami of Morocco, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, to reach the quarterfinals. A later match pitted No. 4 Goran Ivanisevic against No. 14 Richard Krajicek.

The sixth-seeded Ukrainian, Andrei Medvedev, was summarily dismissed by an unlikely Czech named Slava Dosedel, 6-1, 6-2, while No. 7 Thomas Muster of Austria retired with a back injury, trailing 4-1 against Andrea Gaudenzi.

Gaudenzi is now Italy's last hope for someone recreating the work of Adriano Panatta, who won this tournament in 1976 largely with the help of his countrymen.

Pescosolido, who lives here, had won the first set and was trying to hold serve late in the second when a ball appeared over the tall hedge behind him and almost struck him in the back. His fans jeered and whistled at the outrage as he apparently tried not to listen. He mostly kept his eyes on his feet between points, while the noise drifted from him to the player from the other court, who was Claudio Panatta, Adriano's younger brother and the Pescosolido of his day.

"It's not as loud as it was," Panatta said after losing his seniors doubles match with partner Charley Pasarelli. "I think they have learned better from watching TV. They used to throw coins, but not only coins. I was playing once at night on center court and they were throwing plastic bags with water inside. They were launching them with a machine."

If 300 people were around Panatta's court, then 200 of them were standing near the fence overlooking Pescosolido. He won a tournament last year in Tel Aviv. Hope for today. But their groans said that Pescosolido had been broken in the final game to give away the second set.

"I have known him since he was a little kid," said Panatta, as the chants of "Pescosolido, Pescosolido" rose up. "He has an unbelievable forehead, but he is very quiet. He feels the tension. I hope he wins."

They were trying to convince him, but he didn't believe and neither did they. Gaps appeared in the amphitheater seating. He double-faulted to give up three match points. Then the end came fast. To look at him, unshaven and no more glum than when the match began, it was hard to recommend the comforts of home.

Els Leads in Spanish Open,
Olazábal's Manager Caddies

MADRID — Ernie Els of South Africa rode a hot putter to a 5-under-par 67 Thursday and a one-shot lead after the first round of the Spanish Open.

Els sank putt of 45 feet (13 meters) and 20 feet in carding seven birdies over the par-72, 6,928-yard (6,335-meter) Club de Campo course in Madrid.

Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe shot 68 to share second place with Steven Richardson and Peter Mitchell, both of England. Masters champion José María Olazábal turned in a 71 for the round and his Spanish colleague Seve Ballesteros had a par-72.

Olazábal played without his regular caddie, Dave Renwick, apparently because of a dispute over money.

Olazábal's manager, Sergio Gómez, carried his bag around the course.

"Dave is not caddying because his daughter's in the hospital — and the other reasons are private and I have to talk to him," Olazábal said following the round.

Renwick, a Scot, has been Olazábal's caddie almost since the 28-year-old Spaniard's first professional tournament, in 1986. Reportedly, the run-in over money is at least their third such dispute in the last few years.

In Golf, Dad's Success
Can Handicap the Son

NEW YORK — Does the father's success spoil the son's initiative? Apparently so, if the sons of famous golfers are to be believed.

In the May issue of *Golf Digest*, a fascinating study of sons of great golfers elicits some telling quotes from the progeny.

Wayne Player, son of Gary Player, talks about Gary Nicklaus, son of Jack Nicklaus: "He's been given all kinds of things. Like me, he's never really had to suffer, and when tough times come along, maybe you don't hang in there like some other guys."

Gary Nicklaus on Gary Nicklaus: "I know this is not what my dad and mom would like to hear, but it's not the end of the world if I miss a cut. I can still pay my bills. My father has set all of us up in a way that we really don't have to worry. I thank him for that, but at the same time, if I said it didn't make a difference, I'd be lying."

Maradona Barred From Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Diego Maradona was barred Thursday from entering Japan with the Argentine team for World Cup tuneup matches because of his arrests for cocaine use.

A visa was granted for Argentine striker Claudio Caniggia, an official of the Foreign Ministry said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Officially, Maradona would not be granted a visa because his drug-related arrests disqualified his entry under Japanese law.

He was granted a three-month visa Wednesday to travel to the United States to play in the World Cup finals, a U.S. Embassy spokeswoman in Buenos Aires said.

Caniggia, who on Monday played his first game in more than a year after a suspension for cocaine use, has no drug arrest record.

The U.S. Embassy spokeswoman in Buenos Aires said she did not know if Caniggia had applied for a visa to the United States.

Curry Wins NBA's Sixth-Man Award

NEW YORK (AP) — Dell Curry of the Charlotte Hornets, who led the league's reserves in scoring with 16.3 points per game, Thursday won the NBA Sixth Man Award.

Curry received 46 of a possible 101 votes from a nationwide panel of sports writers and broadcasters. Nate McMillan of the Seattle SuperSonics finished second with 37 votes, while Craig Ehlo of the Atlanta Hawks was third with 7.

Earlier, the 1993-94 All-Defensive Team was announced as comprising center Hakeem Olajuwon of the Houston Rockets, forward Scottie Pippen of the Chicago Bulls and Charles Oakley of the New York Knicks, and guards Gary Payton of the SuperSonics and Mookie Blaylock of the Hawks. That team was chosen by the league's 27 coaches.

Curry, 26, has averaged 16.3 points, 4.1 rebounds and 1.1 assists per game in 37 games. He is the first player to win the award since 1987, when it was won by George Gervin of the San Antonio Spurs.

Curry, who was drafted by the Hornets in the second round of the 1992 NBA draft, has been a key player for the team since joining them in 1993. He has been named to the NBA All-Star Game twice.

Curry's performance has been a key factor in the Hornets' success this season. He has been named to the NBA All-Star Game twice.

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SIDELINES

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SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	22	10	.688	0
Baltimore	21	10	.679	1
Seattle	20	12	.625	2
Toronto	17	14	.556	5
Detroit	14	16	.469	8

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	18	14	.563	0
Minnesota	17	15	.529	1
Kansas City	14	18	.438	4
Cleveland	14	18	.438	4
Minnesota	13	19	.406	5

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	15	17	.469	0
Texas	13	19	.406	2
Seattle	13	19	.406	2
Oakland	9	24	.273	5

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	11	.656	0
New York	18	15	.545	3
Philadelphia	18	15	.545	3
Florida	12	21	.364	9
Pittsburgh	12	21	.364	9

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	22	11	.667	0
Pittsburgh	17	14	.545	4
St. Louis	17	14	.545	4
Houston	9	22	.293	12

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	17	17	.500	0
Los Angeles	14	17	.452	3
Colorado	10	23	.303	7

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	0	0	0.000	0
Texas	0	0	0.000	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	0	0	0.000	0
New York	0	0	0.000	0

HOCKEY

Wednesday's NHL Playoffs

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	0	0	0.000	0
Chicago	0	0	0.000	0

Wednesday's NBA Playoffs

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	0	0	0.000	0
New York	0	0	0.000	0

OBSERVER

Wallowing in Sex

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Because it was Topic A in the weekend sex news I wrote a column on the latest sexual harassment charges, which was a waste of four good hours. After reading the finished opus, I recoiled.

With all the solemnity of a papal bull I had weighed the significance of the inebriated Bobbitts, of Anita Hill's story about Justice Thomas, of Gary Hart's destruction by a righteous press and much more that was extremely important, not to mention grave and vital to the American soul.

Rereading this screed with its straight-faced discussion of primary and secondary sex characteristics and indifference to the marriage vows was an appalling experience.

Was it for this sort of prurient piffle that Nathan Hale defied the hangman, that George Washington's men suffered at Valley Forge, that Madison and Hamilton shaped a new republic?

Since 1865 Lincoln has belonged to the ages. Rereading my discussion of America's descent into the steamy fen of Uter Vulgaris reminded me of Groucho Marx asking why he should pay good money to belong to a club that let in people like him. Is ours an age that Lincoln, given a chance to reconsider, would rather not belong to?

Maybe not. He is said to have enjoyed bawdy humor. Yet bawdy humor is precisely what is impossible as a response to this state of dreary, clinically-detailed sex news in which the country incessantly wallows these days.

Puritan tradition, which leaves us powerless to walk away from the peephole where fleshly sin can be observed, also compels us to ponder it with unsmiling gravity. To respond to it with a bawdy, raucous "Hee haw!" invites expulsion from the church.

"Here, here," the deacons will say, "we are observing these dreadful sinners only to uplift ourselves and to deplore evil, not to amuse ourselves."

This column on Topic A, this four hours of failed labor which I have just thrown away, failed because it was written by a man in the grip of the Puritan terror.

The slightest suggestion that many a sexual harassment complaint is not so grave as a charge of treason may provoke crushing rebuke from the forces of moral and social uplift. So when another one comes along, as with Ms. Jones's allegations against the gubernatorial Bill Clinton, my writing mechanism goes automatically into grim mode and cannot be reset until it has deplored every sexual farce on the horizon.

Virtually every magazine on the newsstand, every book in the drugstore, half the stories in the tabloid press, vast quantities of television entertainment and movies galore depict sexual philandering as a common and casual pastime. The result can only be that any monogamous folk wondering this cultural Sodomy and Gomorrah feel positively freakish, if not distinctly embarrassed by their unorthodox sexual proclivities.

Yet let some high-profile politician be caught at the deed, or even be accused of it, and public shock suggests that adultery is the most unheard of thing America has ever heard of, except for women being subjected to lewd innuendo and proposals by ill-mannered and possibly menacing men.

The national passion for turning everything into a lawsuit then provides press, television and public with cover for much licentious chop-licking as senators, lawyers, editors and learned columnists weigh the evidence ad nauseam.

Thus Judge Clarence Thomas accused by Anita Hill and President Clinton accused by Ms. Jones must inevitably be held up to humiliation in press and television to gratify a sex-drenched society's passing delusion that it is not sex-drenched at all, but purer than Hester Prynne's home town.

The details put before the millions, strictly in the cause of finding truth and doing justice of course, are of a vulgarity that Americans used to outgrow at about the age they were finishing high school.

And there they all are — senators, lawyers, political giants, great editors, brilliant columnists — all poring over these evidences that sexual foolishness has been amok in our land. Horrors!

New York Times Service

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — At the age of 85, his blue eyes still twinkling with mischief, Henri Cartier-Bresson continues to enjoy playing the rebel. So it seemed quite in character that arguably the most famous photographer alive today should announce that he wanted to talk about drawing.

"I've never been interested in photography per se," he said. "I don't know anything about photography. I'm interested in my photographs not those of others except close friends. For me, photography is instant drawing. My real obsession is drawing."

His neat studio in the heart of Paris confirms as much. Drawings cover its walls and tables, while the only visible photograph — of a defiant-looking Mexican revolutionary awaiting execution by firing squad — is not by him. "I draw all the time," he said. "Would you like to see what I've been doing?"

Painting and drawing were in fact Cartier-Bresson's first loves and, although his "candid" photographs of Paris and of China, India, the United States and Mexico brought him fame, he always considered photography to be a parenthesis in his life. When he returned to drawing in 1972, it was like going home.

Unsurprisingly, though, his reputation as one of this century's master photographers continues to shadow him. And through Sept. 4, the International Center of Photography in New York is honoring him with an exhibition of 40 of his black-and-white photographs called "Henri Cartier-Bresson: Hommage."

"It's a sort of obituary," he said with a laugh. "I'm very grateful to my friends. I still make my living by selling prints to collectors. But I've been drawing now for 20 years. So photography? It's all right, but I don't look back on it. That is why this celebration is strange to me."

Cartier-Bresson's doctor forbade him to travel to New York for the opening of the exhibition and to receive one of the center's 1994 Infinity Awards next Monday. But although he underwent heart surgery last year, his energy and alertness suggest he may have other reasons to be absent.

"To meet hundreds of people upsets me very much," he explained, speaking the fluent English he learned from Irish and English nannies as a child. "I spent all my life trying to be unknown, to disappear, to be able to observe. And now... Degas said it is wonderful to be famous as long as you are unknown."

Certainly, he was able to take intimate photographs of what have become known as "decisive moments" because he could blend into the crowd or watch a scene as



"For me, photography is instant drawing. My real obsession is drawing."

an almost-invisible spectator. And in this way, he said, he was free to move "like a butterfly" between "ministers or presidents and whores or crooks."

Yet there is something about the immediacy of photography that still troubles him. "Photography is a sketchbook," he explained. "Drawing is meditation. Today everyone talks about photography. I spent 50 years taking pictures, but how many that I did can you look at for more than three seconds? Maybe 50? 100? It's about all."

Jealous of his privacy, reluctant to be photographed, he had agreed to be interviewed on condition that it was "a conversation without questions," his way of avoiding the sort of discussion about photographic techniques, about cameras, about his own work, about that of other photographers — that clearly tests his patience.

"Everything I have to say about my work is in 'A Propos de Paris,'" he said referring to a 1984 book containing 131 of his photographs of Paris that has just been republished by Little, Brown. "It's like a rear-view mirror of my life." But then he poured tea for two, apologized for seeming impolite, and kept on talking.

"What counts for me is the visual attitude and emotion," he said. "And the visual attitude is structure, geometry. If there is no geometry, it's another thing. And you have

to have sensitivity. You can learn everything nowadays — there are even books teaching people how to make love — but there is no school of sensitivity."

The "visual" has always been central to his life. Born into a wealthy family of textile manufacturers, he resisted joining the business and, at the age of 18, became a student of the painter André Lhote. But he was restless and soon headed for Africa in search of adventure.

Upon his return in 1932, he acquired his first Leica camera. And inspired by Munkacsy's famous photograph of three African boys silhouetted like Matisse dancers against breaking waves, he set off with his tiny camera, first around Paris and then to Mexico, creating images that are still acclaimed today.

He was next drawn by cinema, working as assistant director to Jean Renoir on "A Day in the Country" and later making a documentary about life in a hospital during the Spanish Civil War. After the outbreak of World War II he joined the French forces, but was captured, and spent three years in German camps before he escaped.

In France he joined the Resistance and, after Liberation, made a documentary about returning French prisoners-of-war. But his plan was to go back to painting. "It proved impossible," he recalled. "You couldn't just take an easel and go out and

make sketches. Photography seemed right for seeing what was happening in the world."

Before doing so, Cartier-Bresson and two colleagues, Robert Capa and David Seymour, both later killed on assignment, founded the Magnum Photo Agency as a way of "being independent and not being servants of anyone," as he put it. He then left Paris for long stays in India, where he covered its move to independence, and in China, where he recorded the Communist takeover.

The excitement of those days has stayed with him. "Everything for me culminates in the minute; no, not in the minute, in the second, in the second and eternity," he said. "It is a tremendous joy to be there, the physical feeling of being on the crest of a wave with a camera the size of your hand."

"The advantage of photography is that you're in contact with reality," he went on. He then caught himself. "I won't use the word, 'photography.' To hell with it. But reportage means you go and poke your nose in things, you participate, you're there. The sweat comes out of your camera."

Beyond that, there was nothing to explain, he said. "I'm formed by surrealism. Not Surrealist painting, but by what comes out of yourself, the unconscious. When you press the shutter, you don't know why. Cézanne once wrote, 'When I'm painting and I start to think, everything collapses.' And he was so right."

Today, Cartier-Bresson likes to spend his days drawing in his studio, from the windows of his apartment (overlooking the Tuileries Gardens), which he shares with his wife — the photographer Martine Franck — and his 22-year-old daughter, Mélanie, or in the nearby Louvre Museum where, he noted proudly, he can sketch for 45 minutes without getting caught.

Yet for all his disclaimers, he has not abandoned photography. "Yes, I still do portraits of friends and people I meet," he admitted. "But not in the studio. I like to shoot the animal in his hole. In a portrait, I'm looking for the silence in somebody. For me, the passion is to look, to look, to look."

Later, as he strode swiftly through central Paris, using a walking stick more as a weapon for stopping traffic than as support, it was also evident that he still "sees" photographs. "Look at those faces," he said, nodding toward two men standing on the sidewalk.

So would he shoot them?

"In the street, never."

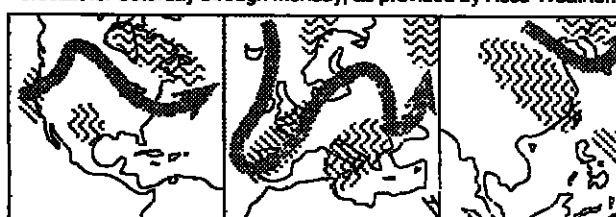
So why was he carrying his camera? He laughed his infectious laugh and held up his tiny Leica.

"Just in case," he said. "You never know."

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	16/61	11/52	sh	21/70	12/53	sh
Amsterdam	20/68	12/53	sh	18/54	12/53	sh
Antwerp	18/61	8/43	sh	23/73	8/46	sh
Athens	25/77	16/61	sh	28/82	17/62	sh
Berlin	22/71	15/59	sh	23/73	16/61	sh
Brussels	23/75	13/59	sh	24/75	14/57	sh
Buenos Aires	21/70	12/52	sh	18/54	10/50	sh
Budapest	20/68	12/53	sh	21/70	12/53	sh
Copenhagen	19/56	7/44	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Costa del Sol	19/56	14/57	sh	23/73	14/57	sh
Dublin	18/54	9/48	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Edinburgh	16/61	9/48	sh	15/58	9/48	sh
Florence	24/78	14/57	sh	26/82	16/61	sh
Frankfurt	20/68	12/53	sh	19/56	11/52	sh
Geneva	18/54	12/53	sh	21/70	12/53	sh
Helsinki	9/48	-1/31	sh	9/48	3/27	sh
Istanbul	18/56	13/55	sh	23/73	14/57	sh
Las Palmas	22/71	18/61	sh	23/73	17/62	sh
London	17/62	12/53	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Madrid	20/68	12/53	sh	15/58	11/52	sh
Moscow	18/54	7/44	sh	22/71	8/46	sh
Munich	23/75	16/61	sh	23/73	16/61	sh
Nice	14/57	3/27	sh	13/55	0/32	sh
Osaka	18/54	7/44	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Paris	21/70	16/61	sh	23/73	17/62	sh
Peking	17/62	11/52	sh	19/56	12/53	sh
Prague	18/54	8/48	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Riyadh	12/53	4/28	sh	12/53	5/41	sh
Rome	23/73	14/57	sh	26/79	16/61	sh
San Francisco	54/62	5/24	sh	6/48	11/21	sh
Stockholm	17/62	3/27	sh	14/57	5/41	sh
Strasbourg	22/71	13/55	sh	21/70	12/53	sh
Taipei	18/54	7/44	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Tokyo	18/54	7/44	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Vienna	22/71	13/55	sh	21/70	12/53	sh



Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100.

Legend: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-